THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 192

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS / TWOPENCE A COPY

Revision of Social Security Urged to Eliminate Faults; Key to G.O.P. Program Seen

Aldrich Assails Pay-Roll Tax as Shifting Load to Worker

Cites Inequalities

Favors 'Pay-as-You-Go' Plan Over Proposed Reserve Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 11—Thoroughgoing changes in the Federal Social Security Law, to rectify important mistakes caused by hasty passage and render the law more useful both to workers and Government, were put forward here by Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank of New York.

His address before the Institute of Public Affairs was widely interpreted as a possible outline of the Republican social security program in the event of victory at the November elections. Mr. Aldrich is understood to have shared substantially in the formation of the Landon financial policy.

Favors Social Security

Mr. Aldrich made it clear that he was not opposed to the aims of social security, toward which he said he was "deeply sympathetic." His object was to point out fallacies in the methods adopted by the present, quickly devised law. Chief among these is the huge old-age pension reserve fund of $47,000,000,000 and more.

Neither Germany, he said, with nearly half a century of experience in pensions, nor Britain with 10 years, has attempted to build up such a reserve. It is "altogether unnecessary," since the reserves of private insurance companies are required to equalize risks. But this end "is automatically secured for the citizens of a country when the central government does the insuring, for that goveernment can not only compel these citizens to pay the 'premiums' regularly in the form of taxes, but it can do what a private company cannot do: it can raise and otherwise alter the premiums at will."

Under the present law, while the vast reserve is being accumulated year after year to no purpose, the worker gets a substantially diminished share of the annual government pension outlay. Meanwhile, the government plays with the reserve fund, "moving funds from left-hand to right-hand pocket."

Current Cost Plan

Mr. Aldrich would substitute a "current cost plan" which would start paying old-age benefits at once, as soon as taxes are levied for it, and would continue from year to year on a pay-as-you-go basis. Such a plan would correspond to the British pension arrangement.

As to financing the program with a pay-roll tax, Mr. Aldrich would have none of it. Economic law, he said, would shift the tax "almost entirely to labor." And it would work even greater injustice to the worker in another fashion. Employers would readily discover that the smaller the wage rates, the smaller the tax they must pay. The fewer the employees, the less the tax. Such a "dangerously high tax" (now set at 6 per cent annually) "must retard wage increases and accelerate unemployment."

Widely Distributed Tax

Instead, Mr. Aldrich called for a widely distributed tax on all classes of the population: "a low tax on all incomes, including corporate incomes, above $500."

In similar vein, he insisted that the best interests of the worker are served by applying the pension and unemployment funds carefully to those persons who actually need them, during the initial years, when available money must necessarily be limited. Under such a regime the funds would not be indiscriminately given to many who have no real need, nor would nearly half the gainfully employed and two thirds of the total adult population be left outside the plans entirely, as at present.

Seeks to Aid Workers

In these and other recommendations, Mr. Aldrich submitted that he was arguing not for the demolition but the strengthening of the social security idea. And from the worker point of view quite as much as the financial. For example, he said in substance that the best interests of the worker require that the unemployment plan should not break down in time of depression. As now constituted, Mr. Aldrich believes that the year-to-year drain on the fund due to the less harmful type of casual and seasonal unemployment would seriously weaken the fund for a time of depression, when the real need is felt.

A more detailed analysis of the speech follows:

Arguing that economic law would shift the pay roll taxes "almost entirely to labor," Mr. Aldrich said,

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Winthrop W. Aldrich
New York Banker, Who Suggests Changes to Strengthen the Social Security Law

Security Program Of Landon Serves For Party Model

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11—Gov. Alfred M. Landon today concluded his first week back from his Colorado vacation—and hence his first real week in the saddle as a presidential candidate following the two conventions—with two substantial achievements chalked up to his credit, and with a number of important minor irons in the fire.

First, he negotiated smoothly through the Kansas legislature two constitutional amendments on social security. These may now serve as models to other states with Republican majorities which are wavering between the alternatives of working out practical social security programs or sabotaging efforts to that end with the aim of blasting everything smacking of the New Deal. Governor Landon has set the example of thinking of people first and politics second, which may turn out to be the best kind of politics after all.

Second, he handled a threatened demonstration of the unemployed

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U.S. Renews Trade Pact With Soviet

Russian Purchases Up $23,000,000 During Year's Agreement

Extended a Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—The United States and Soviet Russia today renewed for another year their trade agreement under which Russian purchases in the United States have jumped from an annual average of $12,000,000 a year to over $35,000,000.

The announcement was made by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, here this morning, just two days before the existing agreement expires. The new agreement will be in effect until July 13, 1937. It represents a continuation unchanged of the terms of the expiring agreement under which Russia undertook to purchase not less than $30,000,000 worth of goods from the United States during the year.

See Results Gratifying

In announcing the extension Mr. Hull described the results of the original agreement as "gratifying" and declared that its extension "may be expected to contribute further to the success of the Administration's efforts to restore our foreign trade as a whole through the trade agreements program."

"The objectives of this program of foreign trade recovery are," he continued, "the stimulation of agriculture and industry, the relief of unemployment, the raising of living standards, the basic improvement of the international debt situation and the facilitation of international price and currency stability."

The favorable balance of American trade with Russia has increased notably under the trade agreement. Official figures for the full year just past are not yet available, but those for the 11 months ended May 31, 1936, show Russian purchases from the United States of $33,900,007, as compared to American purchases from Russia of $18,330,018. The 11 months covered by these figures include 10½ months covered by the trade agreement.

Trade Gains $25,000,000

By contrast Russia bought $16,840,788 of goods from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1935, and sold to the United States $13,031,420 worth of goods. The corresponding figures for 1934 show Russian purchases of $14,127,659, and sales of $12,501,394.

The records show the Russian purchases of American goods averaged $12,000,000 during the three years previous to the agreement. When figures are completed for the year covered by the agreements, it is expected that they will show Russian purchases of over $37,000,000, Mr. Hull said.

The American concession to Russia in return for this agreement to purchases of not less than $30,000,000 worth of goods a year is extension to Russia of the benefit of all of the most favorable rates accorded to other nations under the new reciprocal tariff agreements, except those contained in the agreement with Cuba.

Oh, How Cool!— In South America

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Arg., July 11

IT'S winter in South America, but there is a peculiar absence of extremely cold weather.

Fourteen degrees above zero read the thermometer at the coldest spot in Argentina yesterday—Laquiaca on the Argentine-Bolivian border.

Even the cold regions of Patagonia were comparatively warm with readings of 23 degrees.

The South Orkney Islands, southeast of Cape Horn, reported only nine degrees below freezing.

U.S. Weighs Action On Italian Ban On Radio in Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—A new strain has been put on American relations with Italy as a result of the Italian ban on use of the State Department's radio station at Addis Ababa, it was apparent here today, as the Government here considered whether diplomatic protests would be made.

While the station may still be used to receive communications from here, it is forbidden to transmit messages to Washington. The station is used only for diplomatic messages which are the confidential business of the State Department.

Ban Set for 15 Days

The ban is for a 15 day period. It applies to all radio stations in Addis Ababa. Other legations there, including the British and French maintain radio stations for the sake of swift communication with their home governments.

Presumably the ban was placed as the result of leakage to the press of reports from Abyssinia which have been considered unfriendly by the Italian government. Such stories have emanated primarily from Paris. The State Department here has not made public any information received over its radio from Addis Ababa and therefore feels that the limitations placed on its radio transmission is unjustified.

The incident serves to call attention to the fact that the United States has not ceased to recognize the independence of Abyssinia. The American Minister, Cornelius H. Van Engert, remains in Addis Ababa as the duly accredited Minister to Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia.

Wants Envoys Withdrawn

Italy has informed the governments maintaining legations in Addis Ababa that since that country is now a province of Italy the presence of ministers to Ethiopia is no longer in order. None have yet been withdrawn, although the British minister is shortly to go to London on leave. There is speculation as to whether he will ever return.

The reports to which the Italians are understood to have objected concerned the massacre of a group of Italian aviators and other incidents tending to indicate that armed resistance to the Italian occupation of Ethiopia still persists. The Italians would prefer, it is said, to have the world believe that its conquest is complete.

While Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declined to comment today on what, if any, negotiations have been instituted in reference to the matter, it is believed that this Government is in communication with the British Foreign Office, and that a joint Anglo-American protest is being considered.

Delicate Situation

The incident illustrates one of the many difficulties arising out of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia which will face William Phillips, United States Ambassador designate to Italy, when he takes over his new position in Rome. Established American policy forbids the recognition of territorial acquisition by force. The United States still considers Manchoukuo an integral part of China. How long the pretense of Ethiopian independence will be maintained to the extent of keeping a United States Minister in Addis Ababa is the most delicate of all features of the problem.

Britain Holds Conference On Italian Radio Ban

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—Great Britain is consulting with the United States, France and Germany, it was learned today, following Viceroy Rodolfo Graziani's decree halting the transmission of messages from Addis Ababa except over the Italian Government station.

Legations of the four countries are equipped with wireless stations which would be silenced for 15 days under the Viceroy's order.

The British equipment is still functioning, it was stated authoritatively, while the matter is under direct discussion in Rome.

Canada Prohibits Firearms To Youths Under 16 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Amendment of the Canadian criminal code to prohibit those under 16 years of age from carrying firearms and that no ammunition be sold to anyone under 16 years of age will be sought by the Saskatchewan Fish and Game League, it was decided at the recent annual convention.

The members approved plans for the formation of a Canadian wild life institute and instructed executive officials to co-operate with other provincial bodies toward that end.

Scotland Sees Housing Plans Stride Ahead

Locally Built Homes Put at 18,651 During 1935, According to Report

High Standards Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Substantial progress in housing in Scotland during 1935 is noted in the annual report of the Department of Health for Scotland.

The output of houses during the year by local authorities, 18,651, was the highest ever achieved, and the number of houses built by state aid since 1919 has now reached, the report states, a total of 200,284.

House Fifth of People

These government-aided buildings now house, it is added, about one fifth of the population of Scotland. About 235,000 working-class houses, with and without government aid, have been built in Scotland in the past 16 years.

"Progress in slum clearance during 1935 was specially gratifying," the report declares. "Of the total output of houses by local authorities, over 15,000 were built under slum clearance schemes; and the local authorities have now completed, after only two years' work, 37 per cent of their total program to clear the slums within five years.

"It can be said," the report adds, "that the campaign to raise the standard of housing in Scotland to a reasonable level is progressing more determinedly and confidently than at any time since the national postwar housing movement began."

High Standard Demanded

It is stressed that the Department of Health for Scotland, which is in control of this country's housing program, is now impressing upon local authorities the necessity for high standards of layout and design for new blocks of workers' buildings.

Upward of 20,000 houses will in the future be built every year. The department, the report says, is endeavoring to insure that all these housing schemes are architecturally satisfactory, as well as of service to the community.

Shabby Construction Decried at Conference Of Building Societies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LLANDUDNO, North Wales—"We are in sight of the three-millionth house erected in this country since the war," declared Sir Harold Bellman, presiding here recently over the sixty-seventh annual conference of the National Association of Building Societies, which represents more than 350 building societies with combined assets of more than £500,000,000. In the past year, he said, the amount advanced by all societies established a new record at £131,000,000, as compared with £125,000,00 in 1934.

"While the sheer bulk of housing output has evoked favorable comment," Sir Harold said, "public opinion is as much concerned with quality as with quantity. It is a fact that 'jerry-building' is an evil of some magnitude. A very large proportion of house-builders are loyal to the best traditions of their craft, but a sumber of builders, having no background of tradition and indifferent to everything except balance-sheet considerations, fail to give the purchaser value for his money and inflict irreparable damage to the civic environment. The building society movement is ready to co-operate with any responsible body which aims at eradicating the jerry-builder."

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Direct Drought Relief Program

Harris & Ewing

Rexford Tugwell
Resettlement Administrator

Aubrey Williams
Assistant Works Progress Administrator

Record Planting Of Wheat to Yield Only Meager Crop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—Record wheat plantings made by American farmers this year in the face of AAA plans for a 5 per cent reduction from the 1928-32 normal crop will yield one of the smallest harvests in history, according to the Department of Agriculture's monthly crop report.

After droughts such as swept the Midwest in 1934, it is customary for farmers to expand their acreage of food and feed crops. The last two years have been no exception to this age-old rule.

Record Planting

Flaunting plans of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for a 5 per cent reduction, farmers last fall seeded an acreage in the neighborhood of 50,000,000 acres, said by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be the largest on record, with the exception of the war-year of 1918. Many winter wheat producers signed up with the AAA to reduce their crop 5 per cent, but the decrease was more than offset by other farmers who increased their plantings.

President Roosevelt inferred at his press conference this week that the AAA had been unsuccessful in its effort to hold down wheat production when he announced that acreage this year was 10 per cent above the 1928-32 average. He did not mention, however, that the AAA had planned to have it 5 per cent

Reich's Strategy In Trade Wins Balkan Markets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 11—The agreement between Germany and Austria, which is announced here today, concentrates world attention once more upon events in Danubian and Balkan Europe.

This new act may be superficially interpreted as an abandonment by the Third Reich of its policy toward Austria. But in reality it is quite in keeping with National Socialist aims. The terms of the agreement indicate that Germany will now concentrate upon peaceful penetration, rather than upon the more blunt methods associated with men like Theodore Habicht and Alfred Frauenfeld, to achieve its object.

Adopted to Present Needs

The Austrian problem is only part of the greater issue of Germany's policy in Europe from the North Sea to the Aegean. That policy forms a complete whole which many consider a continuance of pre-war policy by methods appropriate to post-war conditions, and especially adapted to meet Germany's most urgent economic and financial needs at the present time.

National Socialist policy in southeast Europe has served to establish the basis of German economic control there, to prevent the collapse of the Third Reich's financial situation through supplying a new source of indirect foreign credit, and to destroy the political influences working against National Socialist Germany in the Balkans.

Way to Meet Debts

Germany's trade policy in those countries has enabled it to "pay off" its foreign debts and get hold of essential raw materials. The tactics which have been followed for the past three years reached their zenith in the recent triumphant tour of Central and Southeast Europe by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank president and economic dictator of Germany.

Foreigners who have been at a loss to understand how Germany could continue to carry on with such a small reserve of foreign exchange and diminishing exports, will find their answer clearly illustrated in that country's policy toward the Balkan States.

Barter and Compensation

Germany's various barter and compensation agreements of 1933 and 1934 have been superseded by more daring methods. The Reich has shown the world how foreign debts can serve the same purpose as foreign credits, and acting on the fundamental that debts can be paid only through goods and services

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Austro-Reich Treaty Ends Long Dispute

Three Dictatorships Tied in Closer Relationship, It Is Believed

Von Papen Succeeds

Hitler's Prestige Increased in Austria—Question of Alliance Uncertain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 11—What is regarded as the most important international development since Adolf Hitler came to power was announced here tonight.

It was officially announced by the Government Press Bureau that an agreement has been reached between the Austrian and German Governments whereby normal relations are re-established between the two states.

Austrian Sovereignty

By this agreement Germany recognizes Austria's sovereignty and independence and promises not to interfere in Austria's internal affairs.

This outstanding agreement is undoubtedly due to the mission of Franz von Papen here. There is some doubt whether it came directly from the Berlin Minister here or more from Reichsführer Hitler himself, but it is recalled that Herr von Papen was sent here to re-establish better relations.

Italy in the Background

Italy is in various ways behind the agreement. Efforts to reach an understanding have been especially in evidence during the last month or so after the Heimwehr went out of power and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg became complete master of Austria. He has gone down to Italy twice to talk with Premier Benito Mussolini and undoubtedly all he has done here has, it is believed, been in accordance with the desires of the Italian Government.

Does It Mean Alliance?

Whether or not this means an alliance among the three dictatorial mid-European powers is not certain. There is a difference of opinion. But it may mean the beginning of closer co-operation between Italy, Austria and Germany.

There is also the possibility that Austria rather hastened in reaching the agreement so as to get better terms with Germany by coming directly to an accord with Germany rather than letting the matter be settled by Italy and Germany at Austria's cost.

Strengthens Pro-Germans

If the reported settlement has really removed all outstanding questions between Austria and Germany it is expected to bring about the eventual weakening of the present Austrian regime, although every precaution has been taken, and although Germany has in all probability most solemnly agreed not to interfere in Austrian affairs and not to work against the Schuschnigg Government.

In spite of that, however, the agreement means encouragement to pro-Germans and National Socialists here. It is said that Herr Hitler has agreed not to support the National Socialist Party of Austria, but if friendship has been re-established it means a rise in prestige for the National Socialist Party and for pro-Germans.

British to Build Entire New Fleet, Hoare Talk Shows

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., July 11 (AP)—Great Britain is determined to build quickly and strongly "what virtually amounts to a new fleet," Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared today in a political speech.

"As our life depends upon free passage through the seven seas of the world," Sir Samuel continued, "our fleet must be strong enough to go anywhere and carry out its duties under any conditions.

"It is our determination to have such a fleet and to build it with the least possible delay."

Sir Samuel warned: "If our sea communications are cut off we have a supply of raw materials that would last our industries for three months.

"But that supply would be more than we should need, for within six weeks we should be dead of starvation."

Saskatchewan Insures Against Crop Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Millions of bushels of grain are being retained in grain elevators across the prairies, railway authorities say, as insurance against the possibility of another crop failure on western lines.

The grain will be held until it is certain the new crop will at least provide enough to carry the West through to another crop season.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, July 11

Farm Unrest—Critical Situation in France

The French peasantry, whose ancestors long ago won some measure of liberty, equality and fraternity for the masses, threatens to participate in the civil unrest. The farmers persist in a strike call for July 14 in order to win for the rural areas benefits equivalent to those won by the industrial wage earners. The French Cabinet decides to introduce bills providing for those benefits demanded—special credit facilities, shorter hours, collective bargaining. Farm owners put forward an adamantine front, declaring the demands to be impracticable at harvesting time.

Spain Involved

The calamitous announcement of Spanish farm owners may well stiffen resistance of French farm owners to the workers' demands. The Farmers' Federation of Seville Province asserts it will cost it $1,170,000more than the crops are worth to harvest this year. Reason given: increased wages demanded by farm hands.

Straits—Powers Nearer to Agreement

Skies clear somewhat over Montreux, Switz., where the major European powers are gathering to grant Turkey permission to refortify the Dardanelles. The deadlock of the last few days loosens somewhat. Britain, after seeming to oppose Russian and Turkish desires for collective assistance in the Mediterranean and Black Sea areas, corrects this impression. Under some circumstance, Britain would not be opposed to regional pacts, Britain announces. And the conference breaks up with a better chance of agreement on matters collateral to the central issue of Turkish refortification, to which no power has objected.

Diplomacy—Germany Scores Notable Gain

Europe experiences a momentous day as it sees what many careful observers interpret as the shadow of German power deepening over Central Europe.

The Austrian Government plans to announce resumption of normal relations between itself and Germany. The pact, announced tonight, guarantees Austrian independence.

Europe strives desperately to read implications. A French journalist voices what Europe apprehends. He declares France and Britain have lost their influence in Austria, that Germany and Austria move again toward union as before the World War. Some even conjecture that this Austro-German rapprochement foreshadows restoration of the old Triple Alliance—Germany, Austria and Italy.

Germany's projection of power is further evinced. Roumania only yesterday joined closely to France, teeters on the verge of a Cabinet crisis. The reason: There is a growing sentiment in Roumania for dictatorship

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

French Cabinet Acts to Avert National Strike of Farm Hands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 11—The French Government has called prefects of all districts where strikes still persist to Paris for special consultation. The Government is studying ways and means of meeting a situation which threatens to develop into a new and more serious crisis.

The shadow of a general strike of all agricultural workers in France loomed blacker than ever as the National Union of Farm Laborers called for a strike on July 14, unless employers grant collective bargaining contracts, pay increases and a 40-hour week.

Farmers Refuse Short Week

The National Syndicate of Farm Owners has just issued a statement categorically refusing to accept collective labor contracts, and declaring that a 40-hour week at harvest time is impracticable.

Both sides appear adamant, despite an announcement after the cabinet meeting yesterday that the Government has decided to submit to Parliament a series of bills providing for extension to agriculture of the benefits of social legislation which have already been voted for industry—in particular, collective labor contracts and shorter working hours. Special credit facilities and other emergency relief measures were also announced.

Warning to Workers

Grave disorders in Avignon yesterday, between strikers on the one hand and shopkeepers and peasants on the other, brought a renewed appeal for calm and discipline. This time the plea comes from a joint delegation of the Left parties.

Affirming its unshaken determination to put through the entire program of the popular front, the delegation warns workers against "the danger of action likely to cause loss of sympathy." It appeals to workers not to oblige the Government to use force to end the stay-in strikes, as this might lead to serious trouble and play into the hands of the "Fascists."

The Government hopes that this appeal will tend to calm the agitation, which remains intense in certain localities despite the general decline in the number of strikers to less than 100,000. Instructions given to prefects are understood to deal particularly with the steps to be taken to conciliate agricultural workers and avoid the "occupation" of farms, which might cause very serious trouble, it is feared.

Drought Turns Men to Prayer

MITCHELL, S. D., July 11 (AP)—Business halted, merchants bent their heads and housewives knelt in supplication yesterday as Mitchell's population prayed for rain.

The prayers rose from a drought-burned land to a cloudless sky and a blazing sun that had scorched relentlessly for days.

Bells in the city's 13 church towers tolled the people—11,000—to their knees while temperatures stood at 104 degrees. Nearly all responded.

No rain had fallen for more than a week. For seven days the mercury had risen above 100, and once to 114. Fields were burned brown. Farmers had turned to WPA labor.

The day of prayer was proclaimed by Mayor George Frederick, who issued a proclamation in co-operation with the churches.

A joint announcement read:

"Because of the dire need for rain in our community and in co-operation with the Mayor's proclamation, resting on God's promise to heal the land if His people will humble themselves and pray' (II Chronicles 7:14), the Christian organizations are sponsoring a day of prayer for rain, Friday, July 10."

The first prayer was at 11 a. m. In mid-afternoon a mass prayer meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church and another was held last night. Other churches were open all day so members might offer individual prayers.

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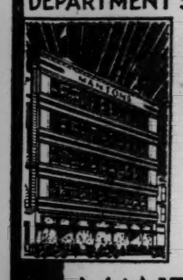
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Prisoners Find Road to Reform In Honor Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Hundreds of prisoners in Los Angeles County "honor" camps are finding that highway construction is the road to reformation.

Less than 5 per cent of those who have served in road camps, which were established by the sheriff's office in 1921 as an adjunct to the County Jail, have "repeated," according to official estimates. There are now eight of these camps dotting the mountainous portions of the county, and at none is there sight of rifles, bars, walls, chains or striped suits.

In co-operation with the county road department, which furnishes the modern machinery used on these projects, they are moved from time to time. Each accommodates 60 men. Inmates are definitely "on their honor" to abide by regulations and to desist from escape. Good behavior rating cuts five days of the sentence for every month served satisfactorily.

Worth Additional Cost

Although the camps costs a trifle more than just keeping the prisoners in the jail, Sheriff Biscailuz counts greater benefits to society in the healthful living, reconstructed points of view, opportunity to earn while detained, and even the first-class motor roads which check the hillsides.

The total cost of these eight road camps, for 1934-35, including the care of an average of 480 prisoners—1707 names were on the roster during the year—and the building and improving of 12.4 miles of road and the Soledad Canyon tunnel was $531,863.99. The sheriff's budget cost for the period—for officers' salaries alone, all other costs being paid by the road department—was $89,454.08.

Prisoners in seven of the eight camps receive 50 cents a day and their board, lodging and clothing, for the work they do on the roads. Those in the failure-to-provide camp, the eighth one, receive from $1 to $2 per day, the amount being set by the judge who sentenced them and is based on the needs of the family for whose support they have been sentenced to work.

Libraries at Each Camp

County branch library facilities are maintained at each of the eight settlements, and religious services are held each Sunday. Where the camp grounds are large enough, prisoners are allowed to construct baseball diamonds, tennis courts, and horseshoe grounds. On Sundays and holidays visits from friends and relatives are allowed. Prisoners may volunteer their services in combating fires in the vicinity. On several occasions they have been given credit for preventing destruction of vast wooded sections. In no instance has one of the camps been held responsible for a fire. Forestry department fire rules are followed.

The road camps were begun when the present sheriff began his seven-year term as undersheriff to William I. Traeger, who was elected to Congress when Sheriff Biscailuz took office in 1932.

Since 1921 approximately 250 miles of country roads have been built and improved. Prior to July of 1934, most of the work on the roads was done by hand, but at that time the road department took over the administration, supplying gasoline shovels, compressors, dump trucks, pumps and tools. Equipment at each of the camps is valued at $40,000, with a total inventory of $320,000. Other investments are listed as aggregating $28,000.

Cost of the 12.4 miles of road last year is marked at 32.2 cents for every one of the 1,043,720 cubic yards. The accounting office credited 29.6 cents of every yard from the sheriff's budget.

Medal Goes to Detroit Man For Highways Development

Edward N. Hines
Winner of George S. Bartlett Award for Highway Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Years before automobiles were to come along and bring about the network of highways which weave and criss-cross through the 48 states, Edward N. Hines was interested in roads. That was back in the 90's, the age of bicycles, when roads chiefly were a test of endurance and bravery for the cyclists. Roads were a composite of dust and bumps and in wet weather, mud and quagmires.

So Mr. Hines set about the work of organizing the League of American Wheelmen, an organization of bicyclists, which was one of the first forces to bring about highway improvements. Today, as Wayne County road commissioner, Mr. Hines's contributions to the improvement of American roadways has brought him the George S. Bartlett award for 1935. Each year the award is made for "meritorious and exceptional service in the highway field."

Began In Bicycles Days

And Mr. Hines's contributions have been manifold since those days before the turn of the century when as the vice-president of the L. A. W., boasting 100,000 members, he battled for improved roads. His first victory was in 1893 when Michigan's state constitution was amended permitting it to participate in the construction of roads. It freed the county road commissioners from political control and gave them six years in office in which to work out their projects.

However, it was not until 1906 that the Wayne County road commission was created and because of his fight for it, Mr. Hines was named a member. A co-member was a man who in the after years was to find good highways a business asset and also was to make their improvement a necessity, Henry Ford.

They Looked Far Ahead

It was a dismal prospect which confronted the commissioners, but no different than that in thousands of other countries throughout the country. Wayne County, which includes Detroit, did not have a single mile of good road or a paved village street in the county. But these first commissioners laid out long-term plans and included in their preliminary draft 350 miles of road.

In 1908, Mr. Hines introduced cement concrete to highway building and the first mile of this type of highway ever built was in Woodward Avenue, Detroit's principal street. Today there are 14,000,000 square yards of concrete roadway in the county.

Thus early, Mr. Hines indicated that his contributions to highway improvement would not be of local application alone, but would influence national improvements. Among his contributions, through application, to highway design, construction and maintenance are these:

Some Hines Innovations

He was the first to resurface and widen an existing concrete road with concrete.

To provide a 10-foot width as a minimum for each traffic lane. (Standardized in Wayne County.)

The idea of a white line marking off the traffic lanes. Mr. Hines first used them on curves and narrow bridges and called them the center-line safety strips. They since have become universal in application.

The belt finish for concrete roads. By accident this had its origin. A heavy rain came up to pit some freshly laid concrete. To protect it, large canvases were placed on the road. When these were dragged off after the rain, it was noticed that the surface was better than that which was customary before. As a consequence, in present highway construction canvas is dragged over freshly laid concrete for a finish.

All-Weather Driving

The beginning in 1912 of snow removal from the highways, an innovation then by Mr. Hines but now accepted procedure of the highway departments.

Roadside beautification. As established by Mr. Hines this involved not merely tree planting and the cultivation of parkways but the removal of advertising signs and the elimination of electric wires and poles along the highways. In Wayne County the utilities now are limited to two pole lines, one for high tension and the other for low tension wires.

Before this honor came to Mr. Hines his innovations in highway design and maintenance had won him the attention of road engineers from all parts of the world who for 20 years have come to Wayne County to study his work. While the automobile makers have been improving the means of transportation, a co-worker in Detroit has been improving the ways of transportation.

Providing of Jobs For Youth Called Job for Everyone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Relief for unemployment and limited opportunity among young people was the special concern of the American Youth Commission of the American Council of Education today as it continued a "ground-breaking" conference on methods of preventing conditions unfavorable to the normal development of boys and girls.

Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, stressed at the opening session yesterday that conditions affecting idle youths in America were a joint responsibility of employers, governmental officials, educators and welfare agencies. He emphasized that there was a tendency for groups to pass responsibility from one faction to another.

"The school men may easily say that the schools have done their job," he said. "They may add that they have no room nor resources to do more, that the problem of caring for these youngsters belongs to society, and that the responsibility in society rests primarily upon employers and social groups.

"The employers may well say that it is impossible to absorb labor for which there is no need and that the problem is one of society to be solved primarily through educational machinery, whose duty is to occupy young people until they can be economically absorbed.

"The social group, such as relief agencies and associations for the prevention of crime, having no adequate resources for the care of such large numbers, naturally feel that it is the problem of the schools and of industry. All these groups, driven to despair, are likely to say that it is the problem of government."

Mr. Young then re-emphasized his belief that all agencies of society must co-operate in aiding youth.

Forty per cent of the youth of the United States between the ages of 16 and 24 are neither gainfully employed nor in school, according to Homer P. Rainey, director of the commission. He estimated the actual number at about 5,200,000 and suggested leisure-time programs, library work and playground activities as methods of relieving idleness.

Rockefeller Gifts Total $12,725,000

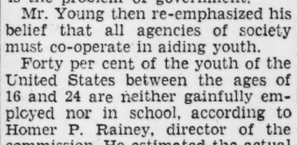
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Humanities and the social sciences got nearly half of the $12,725,000 given by the Rockefeller Foundation to philanthropic work in 1935, according to the annual report of that organization, released today. Funds were expended to advance the foundation's many projects, including reconstruction work in China.

Appropriations in social sciences amounted to $3,807,500, while the field of humanities received $1,169,440. Appropriations of $2,426,125 were made in the field of natural sciences, chiefly in connection with projects in experimental biology.

The Chinese mass education movement, the colleges of public affairs and natural sciences at Yenching University, received aid from the foundation during 1935. Local fellowships in China numbered 140, and aid was extended also to many additional institutions, including the University of Nanking.

In the entire field of natural sciences 51 fellowships were administered, while 35 new fellowship appointments were made in social sciences. Twelve fellowships were administered in humanities.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Record Planting Of Wheat to Yield Only Meager Crop

(Continued from Page 1)

below the average and had paid some $40,000,000 to farmers who promised to work toward this end.

Fortunate Event

Hindsight reveals that the country and the Roosevelt Administration are fortunate that their reduction plan was not successful. If it had been, a serious wheat shortage might have developed and bread prices would have skyrocketed.

Notwithstanding the AAA's campaign to transfer approximately 30,000,000 acres from soil-depleting to soil-building crops this year, the Department of Agriculture now reports that the north central states increased their corn acreage about 10 per cent over last year and the states farther east, about 5 per cent. The only corn belt states showing decreases this year were Michigan, Wisconsin, and North and South Dakota.

Different Story

How much corn, wheat and other food crops will be harvested this year is, of course, a different story. Carrying its estimates down to July 1, before the last 10 days of searing heat, the bureau of agricultural economics predicted yesterday afternoon that the wheat crop this year would run about 638,400,000 bushels.

This would exceed the 1935 crop by about 15,000,000 bushels, the 1934 crop by about 112,000,000 bushels and the 1933 crop by about 87,000,000 bushels. However, with the exception of these three years, it would be the smallest wheat crop produced in this country since 1917. Moreover, the picture, it is conceded, has become even more gloomy in the last 10 days.

The average annual production in the five-year period, 1928-32, was 863,564,000 bushels.

Equal to Requirements

"If production should prove to be about as indicated on July 1, it will be about equal to average annual domestic requirements," the bureau said.

Abandonment of seeded acreage was found to have been excessive in the western great plains area and was more than average in all of the western states with the exception of Arizona and California. In the eastern states, the report said, slightly less than average abandonment occurred.

"Although the prospective supplies of feed grains are somewhat less than last year and considerably below average," the bureau said, "there seems no reason to look for a repetition of the 1934 shortage of these grains until the 100,000,000-acre crop, which is beginning to suffer over a wide area, shows further destruction.

Losses Are Heavy

"The drought has already greatly reduced the production of small grains, early hay crops and early vegetables, although in most states conditions during the Spring months were not as bad as in 1934. The July 1 reports, received before the blistering hot weather of early July, indicated that in addition to the loss of about 10,000,000 acres of Spring wheat, many acres of oats and barley would be abandoned. The reports indicated that in the Dakotas less than 40 per cent of the acreage seeded to Spring wheat, oats and barley would be harvested for grain, and the drought and record-breaking temperature of the first week of July have probably caused further loss of acreage in the Dakotas and surrounding states.

The hay crop on July 1 was forecast at 26 per cent larger than 1934 but as short as in any other drought years. Fruit prospects were said to be the poorest since 1921, due chiefly to winter injury and late frosts. While local vegetable supplies probably will be affected seriously by the drought in many areas, there seems no reason to expect a marked shortage of any of the important truck crops or canning vegetables for the country as a whole, the bureau found.

Price Rise to Offset Crop Loss in Drought, Western Farmer Says

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—A terse telegraphic poll of the drought belt reported these latest developments:

Des Moines, Iowa—Charles D. Reed, federal meteorologist, says outlook for survival of the corn crop is increasingly less favorable. Light thunderstorms at Cresco yesterday barely settled the dust.

Vincennes, Ind.—If the heat breaks, Knox County expects largest melon crop in its history. The melons have not suffered from the drought.

Bismarck, N. D.—O. W. Roberts, federal crop observer, says Red River valley is suffering heavy crop losses, as State experienced sixth consecutive days of 100 plus temperatures.

Bloomington, Ill.—F. E. Fuller, farm manager, says that farmers will have "as many dollars to spend this year as ever." He says the increase in prices will offset any damage from the heat.

Lincoln, Neb.—County agents report the corn crop will be destroyed unless rain falls within a week or 10 days. Northwest Nebraska reporter says most small grains are past hope.

St. Paul, Minn.—F. R. Wilcox, president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, announces the Government intends to maintain the market for livestock at a "reasonable point." It will step in to prevent "distress prices" but not before, he says.

Madison, Wis.—While the heat each day adds to the "irreparable crop damage," Charles L. Hill, chairman of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, says a trip over the State convinced him there was "no immediate cause for worry over the survival of many basic crops."

Kansas City, Mo.—Continued heat widens crop destruction in Missouri, 28 counties of which have been included in the federal drought emergency list. A dozen other counties are reported in serious condition.

Spokane, Wash.—Bountiful spring wheat crop in prospect for Pacific Northwest.

Lincoln, Neb.—Cal A. Ward, Regional Resettlement Administration director, estimates more than $20,000,000 emergency drought aid will be needed to meet feed requirements in North Dakota, South Dakota and parts of Nebraska and Kansas before another crop is produced. He says approximately 95,000 farm families in the four states will need aid before winter is over.

Champlain Society to Print Canada's Original History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Champlain Society has secured from the Hudson's Bay, Company, London, England, the exclusive right to publish the original documentary material relating to the history of Canada which has hitherto been kept in the archives of Hudson's Bay House. This announcement was made by W. Stewart Wallace, secretary, at the recent annual meeting here of the society in the senate chamber of the University of Toronto.

One volume a year will be issued in a "Hudson's Bay Company Series," it was explained, each volume to be subject to the ultimate editorial approval of the Champlain Society. The archives have up to this time been inaccessible to historical students and the present agreement was only reached after more than a year's negotiations between the Governor-General and in England Sir Campbell Stuart.

Historic July 4, 1826

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both passed on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. They were the only two signers to become President.

Record Heat Blanket Covers Most of Nation

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—A roasting East and a thirsty West took heavy punishment yesterday as the heat wave signalized its eighth day by encompassing most of the United States and much of Canada. The huge total of drought losses, estimated at $300,000,000, continued to grow.

All over the country instances of new threats to crops and comfort piled up. Dust was blowing again in Kansas. Firefighters gained on forest blazes which were burning over a tinder-dry 60-square-mile area in Wyoming. There were other serious forest fires in Montana and South Dakota. The chief of Michigan's State Conservation Department's field division, H. R. Sayre, hurried to Roscommon to patrol a large area in a radio-equipped plane as danger of a serious conflagration developed.

Water pumpage set new records in scores of places—where it was available. Chicago's 24-hour draft on Lake Michigan broke a five-year record at one and a third billion gallons.

Water Supply Wanes

New York's State Health Department at Albany warned that a water shortage was imminent "unless steps are taken immediately to curtail its use."

A milk shortage developed in Indianapolis, with dairymen calling the situation "critical." New Jersey's agricultural authorities expressed concern over the damage to potatoes and said continuance of the heat would affect milk supplies.

In northern Arizona, sheepmen were driving their flocks to railroad watering stations and paying $25 a tank for water.

Africa Feels Drought

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, July 11 (AP)—Drought and winter marked South Africa's weather today. While cattle perished in a severe dry period in the northwest cape region, other sections shivered in below-freezing temperatures.

Australia's Ex-Service Men Will Attend Coronation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A proposal to send a contingent of about 500 returned soldiers to attend the coronation of King Edward VIII in London has been approved by the Federal Executive of the Returned Soldiers' League. Concession fares have been arranged and it is believed that the cost for each man will be about £150.

The contingent will not be limited to Australian ex-service men. Any British subject who was on actice service during the World War will be eligible.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

and co-operation with Germany. Thus Germany's policy of conciliation and economic infiltration seems to expand its power south and east, toward the Balkans and Austria and, possibly, Italy.

Europe wonders if it is witnessing Germany wiggling safely and opportunely from the arduous efforts to curb its power on the Continent.

Politics—Simmers on Many Fronts

Blistering heat failed to boil the political pot, which continued merely to simmer. In fact late news brings two proposals that politics be curbed.

The Lowden-Landon farm plan, which in virtually all particulars resembles that in force under the New Deal, suggests that Republicans and Democrats join in a nonpartisan farm program.

The National Resources Committee proposes placing national resources under the control of technicians—a step away from political control if adopted.

President Roosevelt looks to his deep-sea fishing tackle as he plans a three-week coastal cruise, having mended political fences in Louisiana, Michigan and New York.

Governor Lehman is mentioned as a possible Democratic presidential candidate in 1940 by Surgeon General of the United States, Dr. Thomas Parran Jr.

1940

Peaks o'er peaks arise as America gazes ahead toward new political topography. Senator Gerald P. Nye, Independent Republican, predicts the rise of a farmer-labor party to power in 1940. Many a political commentator believes that the 1936 election will mark the last of the simple, two-party political picture, so long the distinguishing feature of American politics.

Organized Labor—Pauses at Crossroads

Organized labor in the United States closes one of its most portentous weeks. Still undecided is the crucial issue whether organized labor will shoot out in two branches or advance as one great parent trunk. The 12 industrial unions represented by the Committee for Industrial Organization are not yet read out of the American Federation of Labor, which sticks to its preference for craft unions.

The Committee for Industrial Organization will not disband. The federation insists that it do so. Yet some compromise is visible, as William Green, president of the federation, suggests two plans that may, at least, defeat pressure of most virulent craft unionists to read industrial groups out of the party at once. Mr. Green suggests possible postponement of action until next September or the assigning to a subcommittee the task of persuading the C. I. O. to modify its position.

The Executive Council of the federation, which has been considering these problems so freighted with destiny for American labor, adjourns until Monday. John L. Lewis, spearhead of the industrial unionization movement, leaves town. Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, hovers around seeking to heal the threatened rift.

The C. I. O., which has announced a drive to organize the steel industry, awaits the answer to this immediate and pressing question:

Will it have to fight a section of organized labor itself as well as the employers of the steel industry?

Drought—Nation Mobilizes Resources

A Nation mobilized to the utmost of its ability against eight days of almost unremitting drought and heat marked the end of the week in the United States.

As the nation takes its sorry inventory, it estimates $300,000,000 losses from drought; it beholds range riders driving gaunt cattle to a glutted market; it sees the heat wave surging eastward and breaking records as it comes; it hears stories of discouraged farmers weary of their Job-like burdens. On the asset side, the nation notes that no voice has been raised to denounce governmental spending to relieve the unequivocal distress of the moment.

Criticism, when it is made, is directed against administration plowing-under policies, which form an unhappy union with the drought to restrict still further the output of the nation's breadbasket. Criticism is also voiced of governmental failure to formulate long-range relief, which will once and for all take farmers from barren soil and land where the drought destroys, perhaps, one out of four harvests.

President—Dedicates New York Bridge

New York City witnesses President Roosevelt dedicate its $60,300,000, 17½-mile-long Triborough span. The mammoth Y-shaped bridge linking Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx is cited by the President as a symbol of co-operation among city, state and nation. Conversely, he sees it giving back utility and vast services to people of the city, state and nation.

The project transcends a bridge and becomes a great transportation fabric, encompassing 16 bridges, 14 miles of parkways, segments of streets and parks. The engineering metamorphosis will convert a Brooklyn dump into the expansive Flushing Meadows Park, the seat of the coming World's Fair. Randall Island, where the arms of the Y meet, is transformed from a forgotten spot in the Manhattan jungle to the site of the Olympic Stadium, where the tryouts are being held today.

This span is the engineers' bid with steel, concrete, parkways and blueprints for a place on the roster of unforgotten men.

Trades and Labor Council in Toronto Urges Unionization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Delegates to the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council, by a vote of 95 to 7, recently committed that body to industrial unions as a step in the unionization of workers in mass production industries. The industrial form of organization is being urged on all prominent labor bodies of the United States and Canada by a group of officers of the American Federation of Labor, led by John L. Lewis, and known as the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The resolution presented by J. MacDonald was as follows:

"That the Toronto District Labor Council goes on record in favor of the industrial form of organization as a necessary step in the unionization of the unorganized workers in mass production industries; endorses work of the committee for industrial organization in this regard as progressive; supports as an essential part of trade union democracy the right of the minority to continue its appeal to the broad masses of the membership and rejects the contention that his movement must inevitably lead to dualism."

It has been the rule of the A. F. of L. to organize workers in craft unions, that is, each trade had its own organization. The motion which was passed pledged the Toronto Council to support the organization of factories or institutions, all departments, in one union. Many were of the opinion that the decision made was the most important in the history of the international labor movement in Canada.

Alberta Yields Rich Salt Bed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—An important industry in the Fort McMurray district in northern Alberta is assured with the recent discovery of a rich new salt bed within 589 feet of the railway, a great factor for the success of the new industry. The Industrial Minerals, Ltd., which has been carrying on drilling operations in the McMurray district for two months, has struck this core of high grade salt which was found at a depth of 694 feet. The core showed that the drill then passed through a solid seam of salt for a depth of 199 feet, making a total depth for the present drilling operations to date of 893 feet.

Commenting on this new strike, C. C. Ross, provincial minister of lands and mines, stated the salt in this newly discovered bed seems to be a very high grade product with a very small percentage of impurities, as the core showed 80 per cent salt content, which is a high proportion.

Saskatchewan Towns Deny Transients Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Saskatchewan municipalities will refuse to take any part in administering relief to transients if a resolution adopted unanimously by the delegates to the recent convention here of the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association is carried into effect.

"Municipal difficulties are due almost entirely to relief, all Saskatchewan municipalities face bankruptcy because of ever-increasing relief expenditures," said LeRoy Johnson, K. C., Moose Jaw, president of the association, in his presidential address.

Presence of large numbers of transients in the city presents a menace to good government, delegates contended.

American School Finds Ancient Coins in Corinth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Excavations carried on at ancient Corinth by the American School for Classical Studies have brought to light the ruins of a large circular building of the Roman period, destroyed by fire. In the interior of the ruins were found an iron safe and as many as 60 coins from the third century A. D.

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Reich's Trade Strategy Wins Balkan Markets

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany has insisted on payment in this way. Otherwise the debts go by default.

Since the National Socialists have come to power, they have pursued the policy of economic penetration of central and southeast Europe along these lines. Faced with an urgent need for raw materials, and simultaneously rearming as fast as possible, Germany obtained supplies from states which she could force to accept her industrial exports in exchange.

Must Accept Germany's Terms

Starved of foreign credits, Germany has taken forced loans in a novel way. She has allowed her trade debts to accumulate to an extent which endangered the financial stability of the states concerned, so that these latter, in self-defense, have been forced to surrender their old connections and conform to German requirements.

Until 1933, Germany had no formal policy of planned economy in southeast Europe. Individual German firms invested their capital in states like Bulgaria, Roumania and Yugoslavia in the normal way of business, and aimed particularly at ousting French and Czech competitors from these markets.

Then with the coming of the National Socialists to power, the Government interfered, co-ordinated the efforts of the individual firms, and directed them toward the production of raw materials in those regions through long-term contracts and investments of capital. The result is that German influence in those parts of Europe varies today from predominance to virtual control, and the Third Reich has gone far toward obtaining the raw materials necessary for its rearmament.

Sanctions Helped Germany

The imposition of sanctions against Italy helped Germany considerably. In Yugoslavia, for example, French trade is now almost down to zero and Italian trade, which until that time was on the increase, became negligible in that market.

Germany seized the opportunity. It diverted to itself large orders for agricultural produce and industrial raw materials. In exchange, Yugoslavia had to take more and more German manufactures until saturation point was reached—for example, Germany's debt to that country increased from 223,000,000 to 470,000,000 dinars between 1934 and last year.

Influenced Yugoslav Production

To reduce this debt, the Belgrade Government was compelled to give contracts for bridge-building materials, machinery, rolling stock and electrification works to German firms.

Equally important is the fact that the German-Yugoslav trade agreement of May, 1934, expressuy provided for a change-over in Yugoslav agricultural production from foodstuffs to industrial raw materials such as cotton, hemp, and soya bean, while a later agreement provided for greater German participation in the exploitation of Yugoslavia's mineral resources—copper ore, lead, zinc, pyrites and mercury—which the Third Reich urgently needs.

Roumanian and Greek Trade

Roumania provides another instance of the same kind of policy by Germany, though not to the same degree. In 1934, Germany purchased 260,000 tons of petroleum. Last year, the amount had risen to 670,000 tons. Germany was the largest purchaser and so could compel Roumania to take more German manufactures. In this way, also, Germany has acquired an important interest in Transylvanian copper and bauxite industries. She has also been seeking for a long time to obtain a footing in the Roumanian oil industry.

In Greece, the same thing has happened. Germany brought up most of the tobacco harvest in 1935, and in consequence Greece's armaments are today being suppliied by Krupps of Essen.

The picture of the German armaments manufacturers taking away the orders from the representatives of French, American and British firms who had been sitting hopefully for weeks in the hotels of Athens waiting for something to turn up is but one of many.

How many Berlin representatives of American firms, for example, say nowadays that their job is not to get orders for their firms but to find customers for German goods so that in this way their firms' debts may be paid! The case of a prominent American firm having been forced to accept harmonicas in payment of its debts is another example of what has to be done to get payment of any sort from Germany!

The Reich has gone further in her methods She bought up more than she needed of the grain and tobacco harvests of the Balkans, for example, and then sold the surplus in the open market to other countries. In this way, she has competed with the country of production, selling at a cheaper price in order to obtain that much-needed commodity—foreign exchange.

Peaceful Peneration

The political significance of the trade policy in Central and Southeast Europe need not be enlarged upon here. It is obvious the problem of Austria is not actual; later, it will more or less have settled itself, according to German opinion, which believes that Austria and Czechoslovakia can be forced by economic compulsion to adhere to German policy.

The reported terms of the agreement reached between Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and Franz von Papen, the Reich's Minister to Austria, are all to Germany's liking. They are what the National Socialists have been asking ever since Herr von Papen came to Vienna a year ago.

Political union (Anschluss) between Germany and Austria would be an embarrassment to Germany at present. It would arouse hostilities in western Europe and in Italy. But by the present method, Germany can appease England enough, giving evidence of its intentions in Austria. It can build up peaceful penetration in that country and use Vienna as an economic jumping-off ground for southwest Europe, where its influence is already far-reaching.

Titulescu Warns Roumania to Halt Rise of Hitlerism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, July 11—Germany's vigorous trade drive in the Balkans and particularly its growing influence in Yugoslavia and Roumania are believed not to be unconnected with Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu's sudden and unexpected return here today from the Dardanelles conference at Montreux, Switz.

Mr. Titulescu is here, it is said, in order to make the Roumanian Government more clearly define its position on foreign affairs and definitely to declare whether it is for France or for Germany and eventual treaty revision—and if with France it must also be with Russia and the Little Entente.

Hitherto Mr. Titulescu has based all his policy on close co-operation with France's system of alliances and collective security. But during recent weeks there has been vigorous agitation here against France, against democracy and against Russia.

Extreme nationalistic elements here want a Fascist dictatorship and favor co-operation with Germany. The Government seems to favor these pro-German groups, so Mr. Titulescu is demanding stricter measures against the growing Hitlerism here and threatens to resign if the Cabinet continues a policy of equivocation and uncertainty.

Australia's Legacy Clubs Help Youth Obtain Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Opened by the Governor, Sir Winston Dugan, the Legacy Clubs of Australia held their annual conference in this city.

The Governor pointed out that the problem of youth employment could be dealt with only by earnest effort and some self-sacrifice, and he said he was well aware that members of Legacy Clubs were sincerely aiming at achievement in both directions. Their object was to see that the sons and daughters of men who passed on in the World War received a fair start in a career.

Every State was represented at the conference which reviewed the whole field of Australian activity. Resolutions carried included the advocacy of trade apprenticeships which would be a great advantage to the wards of legatees. It was also decided to establish and maintain personal contact with employers to stimulate the engagement of boys under the care of Legacy Clubs. Reports from the various States indicated that members were realizing fully the responsibilities which they had undertaken, and numerous positions had been found for both boys and girls.

"The work of Legacy is fully realized and gratefully appreciated by all who have the welfare of the youth of Australia at heart," said the Governor. The reward and satisfaction that come to men who know they have done something to make others happy, and the reward of a clear conscience in the service of mankind awaits you."

Concert Cellist Proud of Playing In Gypsy Band

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Hungarian gypsy bands delight musicians as well as the general public. This was shown in the case of the Italian violoncellist, Benedetto Mazzacurato, who has been on a concert tour in this country.

After playing in the typical country town of Debrecen, where old habits still prevail, a dinner was given in his honor at a hotel. A gypsy band played. Every such band has a cellist. This particular one delighted the Italian musician, and he watched his style of playing with such enjoyment that the gypsy presently returned the compliment by offering both his cello and his place to Signor Mazzacurato.

The Italian musician accepted, and tried to follow the rest of the orchestra in the gypsy music, which is played entirely without written notes. He succeeded so well that the plate taken around to collect money for the gypsies was quickly heaped high.

Signor Mazzacurato lists his success as a "gypsy" as among his greatest. On the other hand, the band is very proud, too, as "never before has such a cellist played in any Hungarian band," so they say.

Families Must Move From N. Y. Fair Site

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Plans for the New York World's Fair in 1939 embrace visions of beautiful buildings and lovely landscapes, but to 125 families who live near Flushing Meadows, Queens, they mean a moving day and, possibly, eviction from their homes.

After obtaining title to more than 1000 acres of the fair site, much of which is little more than an ash dump, New York City issued orders that 125 families living on the area must move before June 15 in order that excavation work may proceed. June has come and gone, however, but half of the families remain.

Since many of the homes established in Flushing Meadows are those of persons in poor circumstances, moving may not be easy, residents said, since moving money is scarce, but New York City may provide enough to settle the families elsewhere, officials said.

Ontario's Water Costs Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario secured full control of the Trent River at reduced cost, and the Federal Government's charges for water from the Welland Canal for use at Decew Falls are cut in two, following the recent settlement of the ancient dispute between Ontario and the Dominion over rights on the two canals, said Arthur W. Roebuck, Attorney General and commissioner of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, on his return from Ottawa where these arrangements were effected with the federal authorities, to the great advantage of the Power Commission.

The full control of the Trent River at reduced cost and with added power will result in lower charges and additional service to the people of the Eastern district, he explained. The cutting in two of the charges for water from the Welland Canal for use at Decew Falls is a vital element in the Commission's program of Niagara development.

Pay for Board in Prison Proposed in Lithuania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania—Prisoners in Lithuanian jails will have to pay henceforth for their board if a proposal now being considered becomes law. The price will probably be three lits or 50 cents a day.

This payment will be collected by tax during or after the time of imprisonment. It is hoped to reduce in this way theft and other crimes by stopping the legend of "free food and lodging" which has hitherto been an attraction for many unemployed and homeless.

Canada's Court to Decide If Judges Are Tax Free

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Whether Canadian judges should pay a provincial income tax will be decided by the judicial committee of the Privy Council. Saskatchewan judges objected to paying the provincial tax. Judges of the Court of Appeal ruled that all judges, including themselves, should pay taxes.

Now the constitutional reference is being taken to the highest legal tribunal for Canada.

Honduras Gives League Its Withdrawal Notice

GENEVA, July 10 (AP)—Official notification of the withdrawal of Honduras from the League of Nations was received today, effective June 20, 1938.

The Honduranean Government at Tegucigalpa issued a decree last June 20 declaring its withdrawal, the final seperation to be two years later. Honduras is one of the original League members.)

Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 11 (AP)—Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns, who passed on here today, was a judge of the World Court at The Hague.

A Belgian jurist, he was active for his country in League of Nations deliberations since the inception of the international body. During 1925 and 1926 he was Belgium's Minister of the Interior.

A Man in the News

Wide World

Lucius N. Littauer

Donor of $2,000,000 to Harvard for Graduate School of Public Administration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In his gift of $2,000,000 to Harvard, to be used "to promote the science and art of government administration, and improve public administration—national, state and local—for the welfare of the whole people," Lucius Nathan Littauer is pursuing a promise made to himself many years ago, to be two things in life—a good Jew, and a good American.

Lucius Littauer's father was a German immigrant who settled in Gloversville, N. Y., in 1850. He made a living for his family as a peddler of dry goods. He prospered, and he reared his family in an atmosphere of simple piety and as simple but deeply rooted culture, impressing upon its members the fundamentals of patriotism and religious faith, and the fact that there is harmony between a true love of Judaism and sound Americanism.

Harvard '78

Lucius Littauer was born in 1859, and the family moved to New York City when he was seven years old. Everything that the boy saw about him as he grew up made him want to dedicate his life to helping his fellow man. He graduated from Harvard with the degree of A. B. in 1878. In that year he became associated with his father's glove manufacturing business, and in 1882 he succeeded to the management of it.

In the next four years the idea took hold of him that it is the privilege and responsibility of a man firmly founded in business to be of service to his community, and in 1896 he was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress from the districts of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga and St. Lawrence, N. Y., and re-elected so that he remained in Congress through 1907.

In 1903 he was involved in what was to come to be known as the "gauntlet scandal," charged with selling gloves to the United States Government while sitting in Congress. It came out that his firm was manufacturing gloves for a firm supplying the Government, but he was speedily exonerated of any and all questionable practice.

Philanthropist

As time passed, and the profits of shrewd business judgment and widely increased expansion accumulated, Mr. Littauer gave more and more thought to the idea which so occupied the last years of Andrew Carnegie—namely, the wise distribution for humanitarian purposes of the money which, though it had come to him through his own diligent efforts, he felt nevertheless to be only a personal trust, to be used for the good of his fellow men.

He worked out plans for many benefits to Gloversville, which was the headquarters of the family business. He built a hospital in memory of his father, a home for nurses adjoining it, and an annex to the hospital, in 1925, in memory of his mother, Flora Crawford Littauer.

Without Restrictions

Further, he set up the Lucius N. Littauer Foundation as the best instrument for carrying out plans for distribution of his money to many causes; and in 1929 one gift alone was for $1,000,000, permitting the board of the Foundation broad powers to select outlets which should "cause better understanding among all mankind." Beyond saying that he wished human knowledge to be enlarged, and especially research and publication advanced which would add to the public welfare, he made the gift an absolute one, saying it was not his view that the giver of such money should tie its trustees and administrators all up in yards of red tape conditions.

Causes of Judaism

Mr. Littauer felt his responsibilities early in his career as a member of a long and distinguished line of Lithuanian rabbis. His father was a friend of Isaac M. Wise, in the days when Reform Judaism was at the height of its trail-breaking perplexities.

When Mr. Littauer was in Harvard, he became a friend of Theodore Roosevelt, who was his classmate, and, in the years later when Littauer had left politics for a more concentrated attention to humanitarian purposes, Roosevelt, then President of the United States, wrote to Jacob Schiff, on the subject of the celebrated Hay-Roumanian Note, saying, "It is you and Lucius Nathan Littauer who have done the most to fix my attention on the Roumanian Jews and their important problems."

Today, Mr. Littauer is a comfortable and ample figure of a man whom life has blessed with the opportunity and the substance to find ways to help mankind. His gift to Harvard is the largest single one he has made yet to any such purpose.

Young Italy Building Statue 282 Feet High on Roman Hill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Fascism does things in a big way. To commemorate the foundation of the Italian Empire, the Balilla or Fascist youth training and athletic organization will erect at the Mussolini Forum in Rome a bronze statue 86 meters high representing Fascist Italy.

The monument will outdo in size the legendary Colossus of Rhodes, one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Its head alone, it is stated, will be as big as a house.

The Fascist Colossus will be bigger than any statue Rome or any other city has ever seen—bigger than the Capitoline Jupiter and Palatine Apollo, the gigantic figure of the Emperor Nero which gave the Colosseum its name, the Nelson Column in London, the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, or any of the obelisks which adorn the squares of Rome. In point of height it will dwarf even the dome of St. Peter's in Rome, which has hitherto been the great landmark in the Italian capital. It will dominate the Roman skyline just as the Eiffel Tower does that of Paris.

Duce to Be Model

The idea of erecting such a gigantic statue in Rome is not new. In fact the original intention was to erect a statue showing the Mussolinian figure with the torso and thighs swathed in lion's skin and with an 80-foot arm raised in Fascist rule over Rome. The plans were changed after the Italian Empire had been proclaimed, when it was decided to identify the Mussolinian Colossus with the new empire.

No sketches or designs of the fantastic monument have ever been made public, and it is not yet known whether the altered plan will imply changes in the original figure chosen. The general belief, however, is that the face of the statue will be made to resemble that of the Duce, as a symbol of Fascist Italy.

Work on the Colossus has been secretly going for about two years and it is anticipated that at least one more year will be needed to finish the job. A Roman hill has already been reinforced with concrete to support the enormous weight of the gigantic statue. The monument is to stand over the Forum of Mussolini on the shoulder of Monte Mario—where once a Methodist church was to have been built.

Fascism to Top Liberty

The statue will weigh 5000 quintals. Two elevators will be installed inside the feet of the colussus to carry visitors to the top where they can gaze on a vision of the new Imperial Rome. Windows will be cleverly camouflaged in the headpiece, whose size, it is stated, will be almost that of a house. The head will be 30 feet high. The bronze feet will be 28 feet long, and the completed metal of the legs to the knees will each be about 53 feet long. The molding of the enormous figure is being done in special sheds erected near Monte Mario, each section being appropriately enlarged from a life-size model.

When erected, the Mussolinian Colossus will be the largest statue in the world, exceeding in height by 55 meters its nearest rival in New York Harbor.

Brantford, Ont., Seeks Possession of Old Organ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The civic authorities of Brantford, Ont., have signified that they would like to secure an antique barrel organ, 150 years old, now in the possession of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal and housed in the Chateau de Ramezay here. They have offered to buy the antique instrument which was presented by King George III, to the famous Six Nations Chief, Tayendenaga, who became known as Joseph Brant, and after whom the City of Brantford was named. Nothing is ever sold out of the Chateau de Ramezay, and according to past records the Antiquarian Society is not likely to make any exception to this rule.

The organ which stands two feet high has gone rusty in its repertoire, which once consisted of 32 hymns and other tunes.

Safety Placards

As the result of a safety campaign, hundreds of Salt Lake City motorists have placed metal tags on their cars reading: "Count on Me to Prevent Accidents."

Premier Rebuilds Portuguese Army As War Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Port. — An unexpected political move was made here during a recent Ministerial Council when Dr. Oliveira Salazar, Premier and Minister of Finance, also temporarily assumed the post of Minister of War.

Dr. Salazar, who has gradually reorganized the financial, economic and political conditions of Portugal, as well as endowing it with a new navy, long has desired to direct his attention to the complete reorganization and rearmament of the army. For the last two years he has striven to do away with several faults in that branch of the service.

Took Another Post

Owing chiefly to an attitude of military comradeship, Dr. Salazar has hitherto been unsuccessful, and concluded that he will only attain his aim by placing a civilian in the post of Minister of War. Col. Passos e Sousa, who had filled the post for some years, recently resigned and the Premier took the portfolio himself.

Part of the army has for a long time wished for this, believing that only Dr. Salazar can do what is needed. On assuming office, he said: "Portugal, in a relatively short time, must have an army fully prepared and ready to defend the great interests of the nation: to obtain this I will sacrifice a bit more of my life, by placing at the service of this cause the liberty of action which I command as a civilian and President of the Cabinet."

Aided by Military Experts

The new Minister of War will be aided in his work by a group of military experts, and his right-hand man is Gen. Moraes Sarmento, head of the State Officers Staff, who has great prestige in the army. This officer has drawn up the rearmament project, which is to be adopted.

The Portuguese Army is still equipped with armaments used in the World War. The Portuguese Government is negotiating abroad for a supply of modern armament, including the latest types of aircraft.

Contracts with Britain

Well-informed circles say that Great Britain, with whom all contracts were made for ships and equipment for the new navy, will also supply what is necessary for the army.

Capt. Fernando Santos Costa has been appointed Under-Secretary of War. This post ranks immediately below that of the Minister and ranks as General. He will carry out the ministerial duties and orders entrusted to him by Dr. Salazar, on whom all responsibilities lie.

Czech Stamps Buy Warm Meals For Needy Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Anybody who walks into the General Post Office in Prague and buys a stamp may, at the same time, be sending a warm meal to a hungry child in the depressed areas of north Bohemia or the Carpathian Mountains.

This is the result of a stamp-buying-meal-sending scheme which has been inaugurated jointly by the General Post Office and the Democratic Child Relief Fund on the inspiration of Karel Capek, the well-known Czech writer.

Karel Capek suggested that for three months certain stamps should be sold in Prague at 50 hellers above their actual postal value, and accordingly it was arranged that issues of the value of 50 hellers and of one and two crowns should be offered to the public—and particular to philatelists—in this way.

Each stamp bears a reproduction of Josef Manes's picture of a happy family from his cycle "The Months" which is already familiar on the famous astronomical clock in Prague, and when each entire issue has been disposed of it is reckoned that 2,000,000 Czechslovak crowns will have been realized.

Matters are going well. During the first day of sale, stamps to the value of over 70,000 crowns were sold, of which some 22,000 crowns will go directly to the children.

Canadians Hear Rotary Principles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — With barriers of trade, religion and language increasing steadily and a feeling of distrust existing between the countries of the world, an opportunity exists for the creation of a better spirit of understanding among the nations of the world through the application of service club principles, declared Dr. A. O. Potter, European secretary of Rotary International, in a recent address at Oakville. Dr. Potter, who was born in Kitchener, Ontario, has headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland.

Describing the development of the Rotary club in continental Europe and North Africa, Dr. Potter claimed that one strong feature of the Rotary idea is its adaptability. The principles of the club are old and developed in Europe, but their adaptation is new and American. The international committee is a miniature league of nations with 26 members, no two from the same country, and the last conference was held in Madrid in 1935. The clubs do not find the same opportunities as for the clubs on this continent, for many of the functions performed by Rotary are conducted by the state in Europe.

Birthplace Honors Liszt By Musical Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—A yearly prize of 1000 pengöes has been set by the Sopron district for a music competition to commemorate Franz Liszt, who was born in the little village of Doborjan in the district. Sopron is one of Hungary's most musical towns where musical associations have existed since medieval times, and where very good chamber music, orchestras and choirs are cultivated.

Thomas Declares Lemke Union Party Delayed Populism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Characterizing the Coughlin-Lemke political alignment called the Union Party as "Populism born too late," Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, in an address radiocast over a nation-wide hook-up last night, saw Socialism as the only "cure" for conditions obtaining today.

"What the Union Party really means is a boost for inflation and a help for Landon," he declared.

Mr. Thomas, outlining the Socialist aims, said they sought power in the State "to take over in orderly fashion all the commanding heights of the economic order—coal, iron, oil, public utilities, banks, the great industries, the dairy and other foodstuffs."

"Consumers' co-operatives and credit unions will be encouraged," he continued. "Socialized enterprises will be democratically governed under boards representing the consumers and producers. An economic council will plan for abundance. Leisure will be enlarged and unemployment ended by producing what we can and should. We can set a probable minimum of $2500 for each family, with higher remunerations to reward various classes of workers, according to deed. Every able-bodied adult must live by work, and by planned control of production and hours there will be jobs for all."

Research Council Plans Use of Gas Wasted in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—The probability of utilizing a part of the colossal wastage of natural gas in the Turner Valley oil field, and other oil fields in western Canada, was outlined recently in Quebec by Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, president of the National Research Council of Canada. General McNaughton was addressing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and said that the Research Council had developed a system for manufacturing these gases, which at present were permitted to blow off the western Canada oil fields, into "carbon black" such as is used in the manufacture of motor tires.

While he did not say what commercial value the new discovery would bring, yet he quoted figures to show that Canada imported $1,000,000 worth of carbon black in 1935 and hoped that the western oil fields could supply this commodity for the Dominion.

Boswell 'Papers' Put on Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 11—"The Private Papers of James Boswell," one of the treasures among recent literary discoveries, has been presented to the Library Company of Philadelphia by Morris L. Parrish, bibliophile of Dormy House, Clementon, N. J., and is now on exhibition in the library.

Supplementing this special free exhibition, the library is showing several volumes of its own, including a first edition of Boswell's "Account of Corsica." This book is credited with doing much to acquaint Philadelphians with the Corsican patriot, Pasquale Paoli, for whom the suburb of Paoli was named. It was published in Glasgow and in London in 1768.

Another valuable first edition in the display is Boswell's famous "Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson. This copy was presented by General Abercrombie, commander of the British forces in America in 1758, to William Mackenzie of Philadelphia, who gave it to the Library Company more than a century ago.

The Private Papers shed light on leading figures of the eighteenth century, and include descriptions of personal interviews with Voltaire, Rousseau, and other men then prominent in England and on the Continent.

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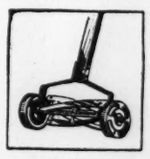

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3. No answer required.
4. Australia.
5. After D inn E R, M in T S (After dinner mints).

Landon's Security Plan Serves as G O P Model

(Continued from Page 1)

with a skill not shown by several other state executives, and sent a group of disgruntled Kansas radical leaders back to their homes with no ammunition to use against him.

Further, Governor Landon has carried his farm program one step farther toward formulation, in conferences with former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and others, directed at the objective of a non-partisan policy of constructive relief for American farms and farmers.

But a non-partisan program does not mean an armistice on thrusts against weak spots in the New Deal agricultural policy, as one of Governor Landon's chief advisers, Representative Clifford R. Hope, showed last night when he released at the State House here a pointed attack on President Roosevelt's latest farm statement.

Civil Service Stand

Governor Landon extended his information on civil service and governmental personnel problems with a conference late yesterday with Luther K. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees. Mr. Steward, the Washington spokesman for the permanent civil servants, has been sharply critical of the New Deal use of the patronage system. He came to Topeka to congratulate Governor Landon on his bold stand for extension of civil service through all government service right up to assistant cabinet members. In an exchange of statements, Governor Landon and Mr. Steward indicated a joint commitment to such a spread of the civil service system.

In a series of interviews with Tom, Dick and Harry all through the week, Governor Landon extended his knowledge of governmental and local problems, economic and political. He was the good-natured host to a flock of former officeholders who are intent upon getting their names early on the Topeka guest book. Most of them came at their own invitation. Included were many members of the Hoover little Cabinet, present and past members of Congress, and some who have supported the New Deal at one time or another.

Confers With Yale Professor

Today's visitors included James Grafton Rogers, formerly Assistant Secretary of State in the Hoover Administration, and a professor at Yale University. Professor Rogers is not to be confused with James Harvey Rogers, also a Yale pedagog, but a silver expert who has been frequently employed by the Roosevelt Administration.

Another guest today was Miss Natalie Couch of New York, head of the woman's division of the Republican campaign in the East. She has just been campaigning with John D. M. Hamilton, and came to Topeka to discuss the women's side of the campaign with Governor Landon.

The foregoing summary is typical of Governor Landon's routine these days. His legislature out of the way, he can work in earnest at the immediate task of getting his acceptance speech into final form and the long range job of completing his political education on national problems. The string of visitors often contributes to his store of knowledge. This week's most important arrivals, perhaps, were Arthur A. Ballantine, the under secretary of the treasury who was right-hand to Andrew W. Mellon and Ogden L. Mills, and who drafted the bank holiday plans used by President Roosevelt, and J. Reuben Clark, former ambassador to Mexico.

Clark Visits Landon

Mr. Clark was kept here the better part of three days. He has made other visits to Governor Landon, and every indication is that his wide knowledge and grasp of domestic and foreign questions is being utilized by the Republican nominee. Mr. Clark is best known for two projects: his redefinition of the Monroe Doctrine in an anti-interventionist sense, which was ultimately extended much farther by the Roosevelt Administration, and the private relief system of the Mormon Church, of which he is a first president.

Neither the former diplomatist nor Governor Landon would specify Mr. Clark's particular mission here. The Mormon leader freely explained the system by which his church hopes to end all Government relief among its members, believing it to be a spiritual detriment. But Mr. Clark was frank to admit that the Utah plan would only apply to an unparalleled complete organization like the Mormon Church, which is in closest touch with its members needs, and utilizes a tithing system. The conclusion was that the Landon-Clark talks must have been on general domestic questions, but their precise nature has not yet come to light.

Hope Assails Roosevelt

That the Landon-Lowden aim for a nonpartisan farm policy doesn't mean there won't be hot farm arguments in the campaign was amply shown when Representative Hope issued a blistering statement through Governor Landon's office attacking President Roosevelt's quoted gratification, at his Washington press conference because wheat and corn plantings had increased in time to compensate somewhat for drought losses.

"Just what is the Administration's policy?" asked Representative Hope. "Last fall it asked the winter wheat producers to reduce their acreage 5 per cent—now that the drought is threatening a scarcity of food and feed crops, and it appears that the program was a mistake, the President comes forward with the astounding inference that this increased planting was really a part of the Administration's plan all along—a month ago the farmer who reduced his acreage was the one who was doing the right thing, according to the Administration program, today there are no kind words for that farmer, but instead the ones who rejected the program are extolled by the President. One is led to wonder if it is now the President's idea that the farmer who increased his acreage is entitled to the payment of benefits, rather than the farmer who reduced. It will hardly be safe, however, for farmers to count on this, for if the drought should suddenly break, the President no doubt would want to issue another statement to fit the change."

Close Landon Adviser

Representative Hope is a close Landon adviser and spokesman on farm policy. A second spokesman, Senator Arthur Capper, yesterday approved the Landon-Lowden move toward a nonpartisan program, and praised Governor Lowden's frank admission that bounties will have to be paid. In a radio speech, he said: "The largest possible measure of control must be retained in the states and in the hands of the farmers themselves. But a degree of coordination and supervision will have to be retained in a central authority. Also the program is going to require a certain amount of federal funds every year. Both agriculture and the nation may as well face these propositions."

Salvaging Sunken Stone

© Fox

Comeback Due to Ethiopian War

Fifty-five Years Ago a Sailing Ship Sank in Bowcombe Creek, Devon, Eng. Recently Sanctions Have Forced Up the Demand and Price of Marble. Now They Are Lifting the Marble Up for Artistic Use

Landon Family Stages Own Fashion Show Of 'Notification' Gowns

ESTES PARK, Colo., July 11 (AP) —The Landons put on an impromptu fashion show at their vacation ranch here yesterday in preparation for the ceremonies, July 23, at which Gov. Alfred M. Landon, of Kansas, will learn officially he is the Republican presidential nominee.

The whole family, from Mrs. Landon to two-year-old Jack, displayed the results of their "notification shopping." The Governor's two daughters, Peggy Anne, 19, and Nancy Jo, 4, and Mrs. Mildred Creighton, Mrs. Landon's secretary, also took part.

An appreciative audience for this private showing of the "latest styles for a presidential candidate's family" included John M. Landon, the Governor's father, Mrs. S. E. Cobb, Mrs. Landon's mother, and Mrs. Lucy McCue, the children's nurse.

Mrs. Landon has chosen a dinner length, high-neck redingote gown of chiffon with a salmon pink rose design on a white background over heavy white crepe. She decided on a white linen straw hat with wide brim and shallow crown, trimmed with a flat "angel wing" bow.

She selected white gloves and a pair of white satin and grosgrain modified T-strap sandals with moderate heels—"good standing heels which are very essential," she observed.

The family paraded before the Governor's father, who sat reading a newspaper before a log fire.

"Well, how do I look?" asked Mrs. Landon.

"Hmm, a new dress?" commented Mr. Landon, pursing his lips.

"The Landon economy," Mrs. Landon said, laughing. "But after all, your son isn't nominated for president every day."

Her father-in-law nodded, his eyes twinkling.

"It's very pretty—and so are you."

Peggy Anne was the next "to show grandpa." She chose a red, blue and yellow field flower print on a light green background of marquesette, a summer formal.

It has puff sleeves, a modified V-neck and full skirt which just misses the floor. Brunette Peggy Anne plans to wear with it a natural colored leghorn hat, wide-brimmed and trimmed with field flowers, and green slippers.

Mrs. Creighton, who will accompany the nominee's wife to Topeka, selected a smartly tailored white crepe sports dress trimmed with crystal buttons.

Reforms Advocated In Social Security

(Continued from Page 1)

"Let us abolish both the three per cent tax on pay rolls and the three per cent tax on wages directly paid by labor, in getting funds for old-age pensions. Let us limit the old-age pensions to cases of need, and raise the funds for them by a widely distributed tax on all classes of the population, say a tax at a low rate on all incomes, including corporate incomes above five hundred dollars, making large use of the principle of collection at the source on small incomes from wages, to simplify administration."

After reviewing the history of unemployment insurance in Europe, Mr. Aldrich recommended that "instead of imposing a flat tax (for unemployment insurance) on pay rolls it would be better if, after the present system were in operation for several years, employers were graded into several classes in accordance with their employment record and their contributions to the fund then arranged from a minimum to a maximum. In this way firms with good employment records would not be unduly penalized for firms with poor employment records. The system would also act, as the flat rate system does not, as an incentive to the individual firm or industry to stabilize its employment."

New Problems Presented

Discussing "problems created by unemployment insurance," Mr. Aldrich asserted that the pay roll tax will make it more difficult for marginal firms to make ends meet, and thereby will slow down re-employment. It will also tend to encourage longer periods of unemployment by removing for a time the severest penalties of joblessness.

"We need to define our objectives in connection with unemployment insurance. If we undertake to pay for seasonal and ordinary unemployment, we shall have very little left for the unemployment of depressions and the unemployed will either be thrown on relief as they are now or the Government will pay relief through the insurance machinery. There would be no point in our establishing a carefully worked out contributory unemployment insurance plan, and then, as soon as the worker was no longer entitled to its benefits, turning him over to a permanent relief plan without safeguards."

Aid to Solvency of Fund

In order therefore to conserve the funds to be collected for unemployment insurance for use in business depressions, Mr. Aldrich suggested "an appreciable lengthening of the waiting period." This, he asserted, would "certainly add enormously to the solvency of the insurance fund."

In supporting his proposal that the old-age insurance plan be scrapped for a pay-as-you-go old-age pension plan supported by federal grants-in-aid, Mr. Aldrich criticized the present insurance plan on a number of points. In addition the old-age reserve account would constitute a "fictitious reserve" set up by the government's "moving funds from left-hand pocket to right-hand pocket."

"It is difficult to imagine," he said, "how a greater temptation to continually growing government extravagance could be created. So far from there being any incentive to reduce the government debt upon such a plan, there would exist a widespread impression that it was actually necessary to increase the public debt 50 per cent." He argued that the fund, which is slated to reach $47,000,000,000 by 1980, would result in all kinds of extravagant congressional appropriations.

Blow to Private Plans

A further difficulty in the present plan, Mr. Aldrich pointed out, is the injustice or damage which will be done to existing private pension plans. Moreover parallel operation of the present old-age pension system, and the present contributory insurance plan, will lead to conspicuous injustices.

"Here is an aged couple," he said, "both of whom can prove need, so they will receive a combined pension of $60 a month. But here, in 1966, will be a worker who has earned an average of $100 a month for 30 years, and regularly paid his contribution on it, yet is entitled to a monthly pension of only $42. This discrepancy is more likely to be common than infrequent."

Mr. Aldrich gave as a further argument for his "current cost" plan that there would be no need for the keeping of elaborate records of the life history of all workers in the United States by the Federal Government.

He also argued against the proposed old-age investment fund on the ground that "it is a strange proceeding to make plans running through 50 years creating insurance obligations and rights which run in terms of dollars when so much has recently been done to make uncertain the future value of the dollar."

Saskatchewan Indians Ask Asset Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Cree Indians of Saskatchewan are demanding a royal commission to investigate administration of the handling of their assets by the Department of Indian Affairs.

They plan to reiterate their plea for the commission this August when this summer they mark with a pageant the sixtieth anniversary of the signing of the Fort Carleton Treaty between the Great White Mother, Queen Victoria, and the Indians.

Industrial Type of Unions Opposed by Metal Trades

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—These developments signalize the close of the first week of endeavor to handle the breach in organized labor:

Disavowal, in the name of 500,000 metal trades unionists, of the industrial union campaign to organize the steel industry.

Charges that the promoters of the steel drive are "insurrectionists."

Announcement that the minimum demand of the American Federation of Labor is dissolution of the insurgent organization led by John L. Lewis.

Refusal of the powerful group of unions standing with Mr. Lewis to retreat.

Peace and the avoidance of a split in the labor world seemed further away today than when the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. began its sessions here, though feeble hopes of harmony continued to be heard. No important moves for unity were being made on either side as the deadlock running on for months continued.

Metal Workers Oppose Plan

The case of craft trades unions which claim they have been injured by the industrial union activities of the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization was formally laid before the council at its final meeting of the week. The complaint was drafted by John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L. Mr Frey's department embraces between 550,000 and 600,000 members of 17 organizations, such as machinists and other highly skilled workmen.

The metal trades spokesman pictured a minority, beaten at the last A. F. of L. convention, setting out independently to put its aims into action in defiance of the majority and with damage to an important section of the trade union movement.

He also brought into the open the support which the industrial union push is receiving from the Communists.

An Old Goal of Radicals

For more than 40 years industrial unionism, it is claimed, has been a goal of radicals, starting with Socialists, running through the I. W. W. and terminating with Communists. This alleged radical enthusiasm is said actually to be an excrescence, having nothing to do with the merits of the industrial union. Radicals, it is said, have backed the industrial union because they thought it more effective than the craft union, and hoped to capture the industrial union movement to remake industrial society.

While Mr. Lewis is no radical, his organization, it must be admitted, has leaned more toward radical sympathies than the A. F. of L., using Socialist officials among its principal organizers. Mr. Frey did not charge the C. I. O. with any Communist connections. He related that the Communist Party had endorsed the C. I. O. movement for industrial unionism, and was seeking to advance it.

Explains A. F. of L. Action

Full exposition of the reasons for which the A. F. of L. appears so far to be determined to discipline its dissenting unions is given in the memorandum of its metal trades department.

The complaint goes closely into the allegation of insurrection and the great issue of the jurisdiction which trade unions are to have over workers, the crux of the industrial union debate.

While the C. I. O. disputes the metal trades' interpretation of events, Mr. Frey's charges are credited with bespeaking the viewpoint of the present majority in the A. F. of L.

As to insurgency or "rebellion," as William Green, president of the A. F. of L., has termed it, the metal trades case declares:

The Case Against Lewis

1. The industrial union minority after its defeat at the last A. F. of L. convention, created an indepeendent organization (the C. I. O.) to carry the minority program into action in contradiction of the majority decision against industrial unionism.

2. In pursuit of the minority policy, the C. I. O. made an agreement with the (old but weak) existing union in the steel industry to contribute $500,000 to organize the steel industry on the minority plan.

3. As a result of this agreement, the C. I. O. has placed a large number of organizers in the field to organize the steel industry.

4. Material assistance has also been given by the C. I. O. to dual organizations of shipyard workers, radio workers, and others.

5. John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., has conferred with the heads of large manufacturing corporations in an effort to prevail upon them to favor these dual organizations as against unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Further Allegations

6. Trade unionists are being informed by representatives of the C. I. O., whether through direct instructions of the C. I. O. or not, that there is to be a new form of labor organization in the United States; that many of the international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. are incompetent to protect the interests of those whom they represent; that they are to pass out of the picture in the near future; and that the C. I. O. program will become the dominant force.

7. Activities of the C. I. O. have been and are now materially retarding the organization work of international unions affiliated with the metal trades department of the A. F. of L.

Except for the C. I. O. influence, membership of some of these international unions would have greatly increased.

The C. I. O. has spent much money and effort to make it difficult or impossible for metal trades councils in many communities to extend their joint organizing efforts.

The dispute over jurisdiction, centering in the question of whether highly skilled members of trades, such as electricians, sheet metal workers, machinists, etc., shall be organized into numerous smaller unions of their crafts or be massed together with the semiskilled and unskilled into a single big union of the industry. Mr. Frey thus pleaded the craft union side:

1. The final authority in the A. F. of L. on questions of jurisdiction is the Executive Council and the A. F. of L. conventions. The C. I. O. has set itself up on as dual (or rival) authority. The C. I. O. is now engaged in an effort to determine questions of jurisdiction, and to make decisions in direct conflict with those of the Executive Council and conventions of the A. F. of L.

Violates Rights

2. The present drive to organize the steel industry invades and violates the jurisdictional rights granted in their charters to other international unions and the authority assured by the A. F. of L. to such unions to maintain their established jurisdiction.

3. In the steel districts where C. I. O. organiders are now assigned, their statements lead the workers to believe that all of them are to be organized into one union based upon so-called industrial or vertical lines.

4. The United Mine Workers of America (principal union of the C. I. O.) are inconsistent in their proposed organizing campaigns for the automobile, rubber, steel and other industries. The jurisdictional rights of all international unions of the metal trades are to be set aside, but the jurisdictional rights of the United Mine Workers are to be preserved, since the United Mine Workers intend to retain jurisdiction over all coal miners employed in mines owned and operated by these industries.

Demands Suspension

Concluding his review, Mr. Frey reiterated the request of the metal trades department that, if the unions comprising the C. I. O. did not at once disband, the Executive Council "immediately suspend such unions as may refuse to immediately withdraw from the C. I. O."

A representative of the Hod Carriers' and Common Laborers' Union also filed a complaint of C. I. O. activities with the council yesterday, alleging C. I. O. interference in organization work in Detroit and New York.

To such charges as those of the metal trades department, the C. I. O. makes vigorous reply. As to minority action, the C. I. O. claims the right of a minority to "endeavor to have its proposals adopted by the majority through proper discussion of the issues and by an effort to convert the rank and file of the workers.

Says A. F. of L. Failed

As to jurisdiction, the C. I. O. declares that the A. F. of L. has not hitherto treated grants of jurisdiction to unions as sacred documents, but has power to issue industrial charters. The C. I. O. has been trying to organize the mass-production industries by crafts and has not succeeded. According to the C. I. O., the mass of unorganized industrial workers will not come into labor organization except on an industrial basis.

Economist Predicts Inflation If Landon Wins in November

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 11—The prospects of inflation would be far greater with the election of Gov. Alfred M. Landon to the Presidency, than with the re-election of President Roosevelt, Prof. Colston E. Warne of the economics department at Amherst College told the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College today.

"While the groundwork for inflation has been laid by the devaluation of the dollar by the Roosevelt Administration," he said, "it is unlikely that the Republicans would wish to re-establish the old gold content.

Inflation Held in Check

"With a $10,000,000,000 reserve basis firmly planted in our Federal Reserve System, the credit expansion possibilities of our banks far exceed any limits hitherto known. Inflation has proceeded slowly in the past three years, due in part to the chastening experiences of the panic period and in part to the checks exercised upon security and commodity speculation by the Roosevelt Administration.

"Governmental borrowing and governmentally guaranteed credits have not sufficed to overload bank portfolios. Their inflationary influence has been substantial, but it would not compare with the prospect which would present itself if Governor Landon were to assume the Presidency.

"In that event, the loosening of governmental controls, coupled with the pent-up exuberance of the substantial financial interests, undoubtedly would create a speculative boom of considerable magnitude.

'Little Has Been Learned'

"The banking fraternity," Dr. Warne continued, "has shown itself to be alert to the dangers of inflation by governmental bond issues, but has become accustomed to look upon the expansion of private borrowing as the road to sound business. Little has been learned from October 1929 concerning the relation of bank borrwing to inflation. Undoubtedly the rise of speculative bank holdings would occur in new spheres but it would speedily exceed the relatively restrained course of Government-inspired inflation.

Introduced by Miss Dorothy P. Hill, director of the institute, as "the Jeanette Rankin of Germany," Miss Tony Sender addressed members of the group yesterday at an informal meeting on a shady slope of the Wellesley campus, looking down on Lake Waban.

Miss Sender spoke at various gatherings in Boston 10 years ago, during a lecture tour of North America. At that time she had been a member of the German Reichstag since 1919, as well as a prominent worker in Socialist and Labor movements in both France and Germany and an editor of a German trade union magazine. Although she was the youngest member of the Reichstag she belonged to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Ontario Drys Planning For Referendum in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Educating the public to temperance, with the idea of petitioning the provincial government to hold a referendum in 1937 on the sale of beer and wine in beverage rooms, is the aim of the campaign being organized by the Ontario Temperance Federation together with representatives of various church organizations and other temperance associations.

Charging that the sale is "degrading women and demoralizing young people," the federation contended that the present legislation was enacted without giving the public a chance to express any opinion on it. Petitions from all parts of Ontario will be prepared to be presented to the government not later than Dec. 21, 1936, and during September and October meetings for education and organization will be held.

Edmonton Theater Equipped for Deaf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The first installation in western Canada of the new ear phones for the deaf, which have been developed by Bell laboratory engineers, are now in place in the Capital Theatre in this city. Twelve seats in the loge of this moving picture theater have already been equipped with these ear aid devices and, for the first time, many deaf persons who before were unable to hear the "talkies" are now enabled to fully enjoy the pictures by means of the single ear phone which is plugged in to a socket below the arm rest of the seat.

Walter Wilson, manager of the theater, states that the ear phones attached to these seats work from a two-tube amplifier which is an addition to the regular sound equipment in the projection room. Although the persons occupying these 12 seats are able to control the sound of their ear phone by means of a volume control dial which they hold in their hand and which enables them to lessen or amplify the sound, yet others sitting near them cannot hear the sound coming to the deaf persons through this new device.

McGill University First In Canada to Get Glider

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—McGill University fliers have selected a sailplane which will be the first of its kind to be used in Canada, members of the University Flying Club stated. Members of the club hope to popularize gliding in Canada with the new craft which is the type used in endurance flights.

It was pointed out that the present endurance record is now more than 36 hours, more than one day and a half of flying without a motor. Several pilots have made cross country flights of more than 250 miles. The altitude record is well above 11,000 feet. A three seater has carried a pilot and two passengers about the sky for more than 11 hours.

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An Indian Settling-In

FOR four nights and three days, the little girl and I traveled across India in a leisurely train that sauntered over vast plains and ambled slowly into the mountains. But the journey was not monotonous. We stopped often, and at our first stopping-places we went to look at John Bull. He was our bull terrier; and, though only four months old, was already so big that he recalled Alice in Wonderland when she entirely filled up the White Rabbit's bedroom, so that she had to put one arm out of the window and one foot up the chimney. Poor John's cramped quarters in a dogbox decided us to take him into the large compartment that we had to ourselves. There seemed no railway official of authority to whom we could appeal. The guard of the train, and the station-master of the moment, looking like Tweedledum and Tweedledee, smiled and shrugged their shoulders in precisely the same manner without committing themselves to speech. So we took the matter into our own hands, and for the rest of the journey John lolled gratefully on one long seat while we occupied the other.

* * *

IN THE DAYTIME, the stations were all noise and color. The little girl, busy with pencil and paper, made pictures of women in saris and nose-rings, of babies with shaven crowns and bangles on fat wrists, of water-carriers and fruit sellers. At night the stations were even more alluring. We ran from quiet starlit darkness into a sudden babble of noise, where sweetmeat-sellers pushed their flat trays with raucous shouts through the strangely garbed crowds. The whole, illumined by a yellow flare of oil lamps, which also showed a dim row of figures lying asleep against the wall, waiting patiently, perhaps for the morning train.

The stations provided more interest than the scenery, which for long was flat and khaki-colored, shimmering hotly through a haze of dust, or showing a mirage of water and palm trees that were not there.

* * *

THE CARRIAGE WAS dusty, too, and at intervals one of our Indian servants came in with a bowl of water and a cloth to clean things up. At meal times he set up a folding table, spread it with an embroidered cloth, and placed on it with due precision our chicken sandwiches and tinned fruit. We were going through the plains of India, no sign of civilization in sight; but the man, imbued with the traditions of his forbears, served us with ceremony, and at nightfall entered to make our long seats into beds with sheets and pillows. It was too hot for blankets, and it grew still hotter. Then at last came a welcome two hours' rest at Bangalore. We drove to a hotel among green lawns; and John Bull, almost as dun-colored as the Indian plains, submitted to a bath, and emerged a white dog again—which delighted his little mistress.

When we continued our journey, our faces were turned toward the hills. Slowly the sturdy little engine breasted the heights, leaving rice-fields, runnels of water, and palm groves behind us. Before us reared high wood-crowned cliffs. The train ran so slowly over bridged ravines and through green jungle that the little girl and I could see everything clearly; and we cried out with delight at butterflies everywhere, flowers hanging from branches like toys on a Christmas tree, waterfalls tinkling through moss, and great tree ferns spreading their fronds abroad. John Bull lifted his grateful brown eyes to us as he snuffed the cool air, and said quite unmistakably: "This is what bull-terriers like!" It was an enchanted journey, as we crawled slowly upward.

* * *

AT MIDDAY WE arrived at the little station at Coonoor, as usual a scene of bustle, with coolies, passengers, rickshaws and luggage mixed up in wild confusion. Two tall English girls awaited us on the platform, and whisked us off to lunch with their mother in a cottage perched on a hill behind the station. Here, for the first time, the little girl and I tasted stewed passion-flower fruit with cream and sugar, and oh, how good it was, and what big eyes the little girl made at me in the hope she was not being greedy!

Then, after a rest in long chairs on the veranda, we set off at last for the home that was to be ours for the next eighteen months.

John Bull bounded in front of us, rejoicing in a stream which seemed to have been provided especially for his delectation. We walked through the woods, and came on a road that wound steeply upward. Tall eucalyptus trees shed flickering shadows in the late afternoon sun, the stream accompanied us, and the mountains across the valley rose bland and round-headed against the sky. The house might well have been a summer-house, for it was mostly built of eighty feet of red-tiled verandas wreathed in honeysuckle and roses. Such fragrance everywhere!

* * *

HOW LOVELY, WE said, after long nights in the train, to see white beds being prepared for us—with blankets, too. And there was a cheerful bustle among the servants we had brought from Bombay, and those we had hired locally. As evening closed in, it grew cold, for we were 6000 feet up. Eagerly we looked at the open hearths in each room, set ready with logs of wood. Fires were demanded of the man who, by tradition, is the lighter of fires—all domestic service in India descending from father to son. And Bhikha, the lighter of fires, failed us. Discomfited he ran from room to room in woeful haste, while logs spluttered, smoked, and went out. It grew colder and colder, and it began to get dark.

Lamps there were in neat rows ranged on a shelf in the room set apart for him who—again traditionally—attended to lamps. But, by some oversight, the oil had been forgotten and there were no candles. And of what use is a house wreathed in flowers, but without warmth and light? There we were, perched on a hillside, looking gloriously forth on a mountain range and a forest-filled valley, but with empty hearths and empty lamps. And the bazaar, where oil might be bought, was many miles away.

* * *

BY THIS TIME, every one in our vicinity knew of our plight. A motley crowd of spectators gathered in the back veranda—the gardener, the goatherd, a passing pedestrian or so—all eager to give advice. Then it was that Raoji was discovered. The woman who lived in the hut by the stream, and who tended the buffaloes, brought him in. He was her son or her nephew—it mattered not—a small unkempt boy with a key on a string dangling against his bare leg, showing that, in his opinion, at least, he had possessions of value to be locked up. Wild wisps of hair protruded from the ragged cloth wound turban-wise round his head. His face was elfish, he moved with the lithe step of a jungle animal, and his age was perhaps eleven. The woman of the buffaloes made him a pantomimic speech, in response to which Raoji sat down on his heels before each doleful hearth. In his own way, and in every room, there was soon made a cheerful glow while an impish flame pirouetted on each log as if to say: See what I can do!

* * *

AND THEN THROUGH the darkening woods came a light flickering over a tall white figure. It was one of our girl friends, lantern in one hand, a large tin of kerosene oil in the other. She had remembered the omission in our household store, and brought us oil from her mother's abundance.

Oh, how that altered things! With light and warmth the pretty house shone out on the hillside, and we sat down with our kindly Samaritan to a well-cooked dinner while John Bull, not forgotten, lay placidly gnawing a bone.

As for Raoji, he became lighter-in-chief of our domestic fires.

M. A. B.

It Just Depends

THE highest places are for birds,
The eagle clutches the bare rock,
The little sparrow sits and chirps
Upon the gilded weathercock.

But small dark galleries of earth
Are much preferred by things like moles,
And bears and woodchucks have their dens
And snakes choose narrow twisting holes.

It just depends which fits one's ways
And where a dinner's easily got—
You'd have a taste for Timbuctoo
If you'd been born there, like as not.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months ...$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

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Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Panel from a Series of Tapestries, "LADY OF THE UNICORN": *In the Musée de Cluny, Paris*

AMONG the greatest ever woven were the Franco-Flemish tapestries, loomed during the later days of the Gothic era. Such handicraft may find its equal possibly in the great Peruvian weaves, or in the textiles made by the ancient Copts; but it is doubtful whether the choicest Gothic tapestries were ever excelled. This panel is among the supreme examples; with five other panels, it hangs in the Cluny Museum in Paris.

A tapestry may be described as a woven picture. It has its distinguishing qualities compared with painted or enameled or colored glass pictures. It consists of the insertion of horizontal or weft threads through vertical or warp threads. The design takes form through the peculiar handling and the changes of the colored threads of the weft. Some tapestries consist of a pictorial theme which is enclosed in a woven floral frame, all one piece with the tapestry; some are solid designs made up of trees, animals, edifices and people. Gothic tapestries were generally inclusive, incorporating many themes of plant, animal and human life, allegories, legends, illustrations. Tapestries which were covered solidly with floral and foliate designs were known as *mille fleurs*, or verdures. This Cluny Museum series has sometimes been described as Gothic Verdure with Personages. The series is entitled "Lady of the Unicorn." It was woven in approximately 1500.

The milk-white unicorn was a mythical animal, characterized by the single horn in the middle of its head. It was a fugitive beast, appearing often in medieval legends as a symbol of chastity.

The Cluny panels have all a pinkish rose background which has faded rather agreeably with age. The sumptuously adorned Lady appears in each panel, illustrating the allegory of the senses. This panel alludes to the sense of smell. She weaves a garland of roses, lifting the blossoms from a basket upon the side of which a monkey is perched. He smells a rose. The background is traced with delicate stems and leaves and flowers; to left and right are a lion and unicorn, bearing standards. Throughout the panels there are distributed birds and dogs, foxes, trees, bushes. No attempt has been made to visualize them in a naturalistic way; they are frankly decorative. The design is flat, two-dimensional, and all the motives are contrived with line. The Lady's costume is firmly outlined, her head-covering and gems and the luxuriant fabric of her gown are all clearly and ornately indicated. Gothic craftsmen held design above naturalistic presentation; later cartoonists for textiles conveyed with indubitable device the illusion of depth, airiness and atmosphere. Critics agree that the Gothic weavers understood better what suited their medium, that the naturalistic designs were more suited to easel pictures and that their decorative value decreased, the more realistic they became. In flatness, consistency, sumptuousness these panels seem to compare with Persian carpets of this era. It is reasonable to believe that some influence filtered through from the Orient.

The Lady of the Unicorn series hung formerly in the Château de Boussac, in central France, not far from Aubusson. It bears the arms of the family of Le Viste. The tapestries are twelve feet high.

DOROTHY ADLOW

[This is the eleventh of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

The Truth that Makes Free

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IS THERE a way out of difficulties, a way to enduring satisfaction, for mankind? Or is there no such way? These, it need hardly be said, are questions of primary importance for everyone, and questions that have remained unanswered for many thinkers after long searching in human philosophy and experience.

It is evident that nothing less than Science—nothing less, that is, than accurate and assured knowledge—can remove all doubt in regard to questions of this sort; and for more than one student of Christian Science the removal of such doubt has come as the first great blessing gained from this Science. For the clear revelation of Christian Science is that God is utterly good. He is perfect Mind, perfect Life, Truth, and Love—the divine Principle of all that can truly be considered good.

The fact of the goodness of reality is not infrequently heralded to the beginner in the study of Christian Science by some healing—the healing of a physical disease or some other difficulty. And the significance of the healing is usually plain enough to him. It stands, generally, as an impressive illustration to him that good, not evil, is valid and real; and he is commonly encouraged by it to go on to higher proofs of that fact—proofs that in due course appear, as he goes forward in his study.

The nature of evil and the scientific method of overcoming it are indicated in a striking sentence on page 390 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, in which she says, "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." This statement sets forth, not a mere theory or belief, but a fact demonstrated in the experience of Mrs. Eddy and that of Christian Scientists everywhere. And anyone who in a truly humble spirit endeavors scientifically to understand God, as Christian Science shows Him to be, is blessed by proofs of the truth contained in this statement.

God, good, it is to be observed, is not only available, but is All. Good is everywhere, all-inclusive, and always with power to maintain itself and to exclude all that is unlike it. This is the fact concerning God, good, implied in the declaration in the book of Isaiah (46:9)—a fact echoed again and again in the Bible, and implicit in all its teaching—"I am God, and there is none else."

It does not disturb the advancing student of Christian Science, but rather does he recognize it as wholly logical that omnipresent good is not apparent to the material senses. He recognizes that even in ordinary human experience much is imperceptible to these limited senses, and that, precisely because of their limitations and materiality, it is impossible that they should behold reality. But in learning that reality cannot be seen materially, the student finds that something far better is practical in regard to it: it can be understood. That is, reality can be apprehended mentally, or spiritually, with perfect clarity. And, also, it can be demonstrated, so that conclusive evidence of it is apparent in human experience.

What appears, then, as troubled humanity, subject to ignorance, ineptitude, hatred, war, grief, frustration, and the like, is found through Christian Science to be not the true concept of man. Real as it may seem to be, it is, in fact, but the distorted shadow of erroneous and unreal thinking or ignorance, the illusory tissue of so-called mortal mind. So, also, with the picture of a sick or troubled mortal, harassed, in doubt, fearful, impaired, thwarted. Christian Science shows that where such a one, or any number of troubled mortals may appear to human sense, God, or good, is the only real presence and power, and that man, in Science, remains, in his real spiritual nature, God's likeness—"unfallen, upright, pure, and free," as Mrs. Eddy has declared him to be (*ibid.*, p. 171).

Moreover—and this is what makes Christian Science the profoundly constructive and reconstructive force that it is in the world today—the recognition of these truths operates with unfailing healing power wherever it appears. In the measure that anyone understands them and exemplifies them in his own thought and life, he sees evidence of them on behalf of himself and others.

"What," Mrs. Eddy wrote (Unity of Good, p. 9), "is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that *by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death*, you demonstrate the allness of God." And Christ Jesus declared (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, . . . ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Lights on the Desert

I CAME from desert country. To the plain,
The mesa, cacti, sage, and cowboy lore
Of prairie, brandin', broncs, I'll go again
To ride at dark the trails I rode before.
I know the lights that shine on darkness there,
Globules of gold, though many miles away
They wink and shimmer through a clear, thin air
For him who rides the night instead of day.

The yellow isinglass in ranchers' shacks
Gleams dim, and there are signs of wayside inns,
Tall semaphores, green guardians of the tracks,
Oil lamps in barns when evening's work begins.
The world is large and lone on desert nights,
But miles are pleasant lit with desert lights.

A. STUART HENDRICK

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Sanningen, som gör oss fria

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

FINNES det väl för mänskligheten en väg ut ur dess svårigheter, en väg till varaktig tillfredsställelse? Eller finnes ingen sådan väg? Det behöver knappast sägas, att dessa frågor äro av största vikt för envar och äro frågor, som förblivit obesvarade för många tänkare, sedan de länge forskat i mänsklig filosofi och erfarenhet.

Det är tydligt, att ingenting ringare än Vetenskap—det vill säga, ingenting ringare än exakt och säker kunskap—kan borttaga allt tvivel angående frågor av denna art; och för mer än en lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap har undanröjandet av sådant tvivel kommit såsom den första stora välsignelse, som vunnits genom denna Vetenskap. Kristen Vetenskap uppenbarar nämligen klart, att Gud är alltigenom god. Han är fullkomligt Sinne, fullkomligt Liv, Sanning och Kärlek—den gudomliga Principen för allt som verkligen kan anses vara gott.

Det faktum, att verkligheten är god, framstår icke sällan för nybörjaren i studiet av Kristen Vetenskap genom något helande—helande från ett fysiskt lidande eller någon annan svårighet. Och betydelsen av helandet är vanligen alldeles tydlig för honom. Det står i allmänhet för honom såsom ett slående exempel på att det goda, icke det onda, är det lagenliga och verkliga; och han uppmuntras vanligen därigenom att gå vidare till högre bevis för detta faktum—bevis, som i sinom tid framträda, i den mån han går framåt i sitt studium.

Det ondas natur och den vetenskapliga metoden att övervinna det påvisas med träffande ordalag på sid. 390 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] av Mary Baker Eddy, där hon säger: "Det är vår okunnighet om Gud, den gudomliga Principen, som framkallar skenbar disharmoni, och den rätta förståelsen av Honom återställer harmonien". Detta påstående framställer icke blott en teori eller föreställning, utan ett faktum, som Mrs. Eddy och Christian Scientister överallt i världen bevisat i sitt liv. Och envar som i en sant ödmjuk anda strävar att vetenskapligt förstå Gud, såsom Kristen Vetenskap visar Honom vara, blir välsignad genom bevis på den sanning detta påstående innebär.

Det är att märka, att Gud, det goda, icke endast är tillgänglig, utan är Allt. Det goda är överallt, är allomfattande och alltid mäktigt att vidmakthålla sig själv och att utestänga allt som är det olikt. Detta är det faktum beträffande Gud, det goda, som åsyftas i Jesajas ord (46:9)—ett faktum, som upprepas om och om igen i Bibeln och är underförstått i allt vad den lär—"Jag är Gud och eljest ingen".

Den lärjunge, som går framåt i studiet av Kristen Vetenskap, oroas ej av att det allnärvarande goda icke är uppenbart för de materiella sinnena, utan snarare erkänner han detta såsom fullt logiskt. Han inser, att även i vanlig, mänsklig erfarenhet mycket är oförnimbart för dessa begränsade sinnen och att det just på grund av deras begränsning och materialitet är omöjligt för dem att se verkligheten. Men då lärjungen lär, att verkligheten icke kan ses materiellt, finner han, att något mycket bättre är möjligt härvidlag: den kan förstås. Det vill säga, verkligheten kan uppfattas mentalt eller andligt, med fullkomlig klarhet. Och den kan också demonstreras, så att fullt bindande bevis härför framträda i den mänskliga erfarenheten.

Det som alltså förefaller att vara en lidande mänsklighet, prisgiven åt okunnighet, oförnuft, hat, krig, sorg, missräkning och dylikt befinnes genom Kristen Vetenskap icke vara det sanna begreppet om människan. Hur verkligt det än må synas, är det i själva verket endast den oformliga skuggan av ett felaktigt och overkligt tänkande eller av okunnighet, det så kallade dödliga sinnets illusoriska vävnad. Så är det också med bilden av en sjuk eller plågad dödlig människa, oroad, tvivlande, förskrämd, svag, gäckad i sina strävanden. Kristen Vetenskap visar, att där det för den mänskliga förnimmelsen tyckes vara en eller flera sådana olyckliga dödliga, där är Gud, eller det goda, den enda verkliga närvaron och makten, och att människan i Vetenskapen till sin natur förbliver Guds avbild—"icke fallen, utan upprätt, ren och fri", såsom Mrs. Eddy förklarat henne vara (*ibid.*, sid. 171).

Vad mer är—och det är detta som gör Kristen Vetenskap till den i så hög grad uppbyggande och omdanande kraft, som den är i världen i denna dag—erkännandet av dessa sanningar verkar med osviklig helande kraft, varhelst det framträder. I den mån vi förstå och tillämpa dessa sanningar i vår egen tanke och vårt liv, få vi se bevis på dem såväl i fråga om oss själva som om andra.

"Vilken", säger Mrs. Eddy (*Unity of Good*, sid. 9), "är kardinalpunkten i skillnaden mellan mitt metafysiska system och andra? Denna: *genom att förstå overkligheten av sjukdom, synd och död* demonstrerar du Guds allhet". Och Kristus Jesus förklarar (Joh. 8:31, 32): "Om I förbliven i mitt ord . . . skolen [I] förstå sanningen, och sanningen skall göra eder fria".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Michael Faraday—No Longer ān Apprentice

FARADAY'S apprenticeship ended, and on October 8th, 1812, he began as journeyman bookbinder in the employment of a Mr. de la Roche, a French exile in London, at what was then a very good wage, a guinea and a half a week. During this time he lived with his mother in Weymouth Street, off Portland Place, where his parents had moved shortly before his father's death.

He was now twenty-one years old, a skilful workman, and well able to earn a living at his trade. Circumstances compelled him to go on with his bookbinding, but he soon found that his new occupation gave him even less liberty than before. He had little time now either to meet his friends or to pursue the studies to which he really wished to give his mind. . . .

As a young man, Faraday was, on his own confession, of a serious turn of mind, studious beyond his years, endeavouring by every means in his power to make good the deficiencies in education which he felt would be a serious handicap to his aspirations for the future. Yet, for all his studious habits, it would be wrong to suppose that he was in any sense a kill-joy or a dull companion. Many years afterwards he wrote of this period to a friend: "Do not suppose that I was a very deep thinker, or was marked as a precocious person. I was a very lively, imaginative person, and could believe in the Arabian Nights as easily as in the Encyclopaedia."

When with others of his own age he was, it is evident, an animated, talkative individual, of a friendly disposition, with a sense of fun and a capacity for enjoyment of simple pleasures in the circle of his own family and friends. Of pleasures outside that circle it is safe to say that he saw little. There is, indeed, one passage in a letter to Abbott: "I shall be at Ranelagh tomorrow evening (if fate permits); and, if we do not meet before, will take my station exactly at nine under the orchestra." But of such expeditions, with his limited means, there can have been few at this time.

He seems to have had some taste for music, for a few months later, when he was established at the Royal Institution, he wrote one evening:

"'He that hath not music in his heart,' etc. Confound the music, say I; it turns my thoughts quite around, or rather half-way round, from the letter. You must know, sir, that there is a grand party at dinner at Jacques' Hotel, which immediately faces the back of the Institution; and the music is so excellent that I cannot for the life of me help running, at every new piece they play, to the window to hear them. I shall do no good at this letter tonight, and so will go to bed, and 'listen, listen to the voice of' bassoons, violins, clarionettes, trumpets, serpents and all the accessories to good music."—THOMAS MARTIN, in "Faraday," (London: Duckworth.)

An 'Airgonaut' of the Eighteenth Century

YESTERDAY sevennight, as I was coming down stairs at Strawberry, to my chaise, my housekeeper told me, that if I would go into the garden, I might see a balloon; so I did, and so high, that though the sun shone, I could scarce distinguish it, and not bigger than my snuff-box. It had set out privately, from Moulsey, in my neighborhood, and went higher than any airgonaut had yet reached. But Mr. Windham, and Sadler his pilot, were near meeting the fate of Icarus; and though they did land safely, their bladder-vessel flew away again and may be drowned in the moon for all we know! Three more balloons sail today; in short, we shall have a prodigious navy in the air, and then what signifies having lost the empire of the ocean?—HORACE WALPOLE, in a Letter to Sir Horace Mann (1785).

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A Saturday Page

Modern House On a Hilltop

By Elizabeth Chabot Forrest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Monica, Calif.

"TELL me," I said to my artist friend, Annita, "about these modern houses of which I've been hearing."

"Better than that, I'll show you one," she said.

We drove east through Los Angeles, climbed the Hollywood Hills back of the city, following a steep street that mounted up and up against the sky, through a select residential district. Suddenly I clutched my friend's arm. High above the level of the street was a house that defied classification—a pale house, set on a diagonal with the street. Its front was strongly articulated, all broken angles and horizontal planes and wide expanses of glass—as distinctive as a calla lily in a garden of roses.

"Is that one?" I asked.

"Yes," Annita answered. "That is the Oliver house, a strictly modern home. R. M. Schindler is the architect, one of the New Pioneers. He and Richard Neutra came to this country from Austria to work with Frank Lloyd Wright—America's outstanding contributor to the new architecture."

"If I could only see it inside," I sighed.

"You can," Annita informed me. "I know Mrs. Oliver. Her husband is dramatic critic on a Los Angeles newspaper; she is a sculptress. That's the sort of people you find building and living in these truly modern houses—advanced thinkers, radicals in the best sense of the word, creative artists of one kind or another. She is very enthusiastic about her home, and very kind about showing it."

We Enter the House

From the street we climbed railed steps past the garage set into the steep hillside (its flat roof an outdoor playroom); entered under an out-thrust, shelf-like projection; mounted an inner stairway, and stood in the Olivers' living room.

I experience comparatively few new, strong emotions, and few of those stand out distinctly. Vivid in memory is the day that I stood on the edge of that breath-taking gash, deep into the earth's bosom, which is the Grand Canyon. So is the moment when the unbelievably blue of Crater Lake lay spread out before my eyes, cradled in its volcanic cone 6000 feet above sea level. When I stepped into the Olivers' living room came another to remember.

The room had a startling effect of space and light and cleanliness; of simplicity; of wide, uncluttered reaches; of a complete and unified whole. There were unexpected angles and slopes of wall and ceiling; clear sweeps of unadorned wall made interesting by broken patterns of light and shade. Walls and floor and ceiling were in soft, golden tan; outer walls, seen through great reaches of glass, were of the same tint as the inner ones, so that I could scarcely discern where the outside and inside of the house began and ended.

I had at once the feeling of the house as one big organism, not each room a separate unit furnished separately perhaps in a different period. The house was a weave of a few colors and materials, its walls not used as a means of expression in themselves but to enclose space forms. Partitions of frameless glass reaching from door height to ceiling between rooms heightened the effect of oneness.

"Mr. Schindler had a very definite reason for his color scheme," Mrs. Oliver explained. In nature the permanent tones, such as rock and soil, are neutral. The impermanent ones come and go in brilliant hues of bright flowers, birds' breasts, butterflies' wings. Thus in his houses walls and floors and hangings are in neutral tones. Bowls of brilliant flowers, gay cushions flung here and there on floor or couch, such supply the note of gayety—and answer man's craving for change. In the living room a great earthen jar of glowing Scotch broom at an angle of wall made a splash of lovely color.

Furniture by the Architect

The room was not completely furnished. Most of its pieces, however, had been designed by Schindler—unit-furniture, low, with chaste lines. Again taking into account man's love of variety, it is so constructed that it can be combined and recombined and separated variously: bookcases of different types; double and single seats; couches.

Only two pieces were relics of another period—the piano and an overstuffed chair of conventional design that stood near the fireplace, as out of key with the tone of the room as a false note in a symphony. Mrs. Oliver saw my eyes upon it.

"I know it's terrible in here," she admitted. "It goes out as soon as we have something to take its place. As we can afford it, Mr. Schindler designs additional pieces for us. That's one point about this kind of house. The entire project was planned before any work was done: the kind of house for this setting; the landscaping and shrubbery it will eventually have; the inner furnishings. Then, as we can, we work toward the completion of our concept."

At right angles to the fireplace and facing a wall of glass that looked out on Silver Lake, was a built-in leather-upholstered seat. Against the high back of this, and partially concealed by it, making it quite inconspicuous, was the piano. Book shelves and a low table were in alignment with the settee. The linear furniture arrangement, rather than circular grouping, followed the lines of the architecture and gave an added effect of spaciousness.

I stood in one end of the living room of this hilltop house, and felt as though I were standing on the summit of the world. To the southwest, out across the Hollywood hills, the distant blue sea glinted. To the north the San Fernando Valley, miles away and below, spread its fertile acres in squares of varying tones of green—walnut orchards and grain fields. Eastward, great windows that made a wall of glass opposite the fireplace seat, framed lovely Silver Lake. From these magnificent views my eyes turned to the bare walls of the room.

"Must all your walls remain bare?" I asked Mrs. Oliver. "Will it spoil your concept to hang pictures on them?"

"Not at all," she said. "As we can afford them we'll have the pictures we want. For the present we are satisfied with the natural landscapes the windows frame."

"The pictures that should hang on these reaches of unadorned wall," Annita contributed, "should be strong . . . primitives or moderns . . . in oils perhaps . . . things that make no attempt to compete with these magnificent views and that would not be dwarfed by them."

The Important Diagonal

The end of the room toward the next-door neighbor has no windows reaching to the floor. This, for privacy. The house sits diagonally on its lot, partly back toward the other house. There were protests from builders, architects, real estate dealers, as well as neighbors, when became known the intention to set the house at an angle with the lot lines. Instead they demanded the orthodox manner—one of a prim row marching down the block, all facing front like soldiers on dress parade. But architect and owners won, in that and in many other ways.

Continually there was conflict with builders and artisans. "It isn't ever done that way!" That seemed to them a clinching argument. But it wasn't. Pathfinders, pioneers, are never bound by accepted rules. They make their own rules, break their own paths. Thus we have progress.

The glass partition from floor to ceiling that divided the dinette end of the kitchen from the dining-room end of the living room, I found startling. I thought of the days when business or pleasure called and I had shut the kitchen door tightly, leaving unwashed dishes and disorder, a sort of Bluebeard's chamber. You can't do that in this home. Everything is exposed.

Easy Housekeeping

"Isn't a house of this type very hard to keep in order?" I asked.

"Quite the contrary," Mrs. Oliver answered. "All smooth surfaces. No tiny corners and apertures to dig out. But," she added whimsically, "a house like this looks worse if it isn't clean and orderly."

The kitchen was a joy to see. All smooth enameled planes; inlaid linoleum; sliding doors concealing cupboards; electric appliances of all sorts; all in neutral tones with here and there a vivid piece of pottery—bowls, platters, jugs—to brighten the room. There were no protruding knobs or catches, only inset handholds. Cleanliness is superlatively easy.

The uninitiated have the feeling that living in one of these modern houses with its walls of glass indoors and out would be like living in a goldfish globe . . . without privacy. A visit here would immediately dispel that belief, for it is designed to give a maximum of privacy. High on its hilltop, above the level of the street, no passer-by can stare into its windows. Its living room looks out onto its own private patio and flower garden, reaching to the crest of the hill which drops steeply away to the lake. No one can intrude upon the family's privacy as they relax in their garden on summer evenings.

A graceful railed stairway, which is intrinsically a part of the whole design, mounts from the patio to the flat roof above the children's bedroom. There the family take their sunbaths in complete seclusion, and there some day Mrs. Oliver plans to build her studio. The house is so constructed that this may be done easily and economically without spoiling the complete effect.

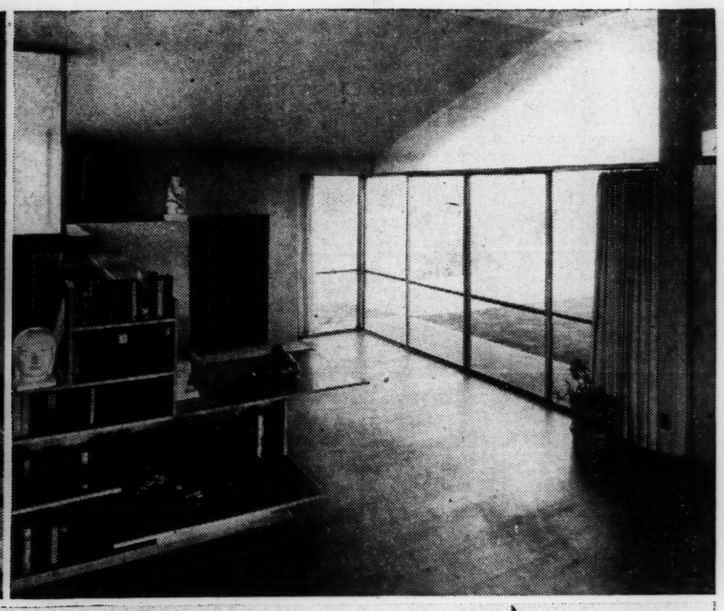
Cost Only $4500

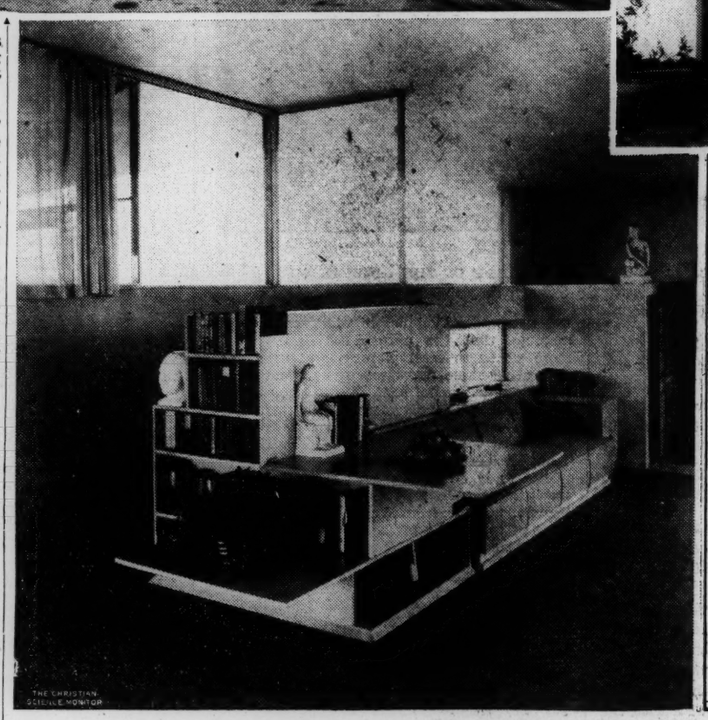
Not the least attractive feature of this refreshing and wholesome house was, that its cost was within the reach of the average family. The plans for the home with its wooden framework (for economy, instead of the steel that might have been used), its stucco walls; its sheet metal window sashes, cadmium-plated, its expanses of glass, call for an expenditure of $4500. With a moderate salary and growing family, the owner can handle this over a period of years without difficulty. And in so doing he is providing a home that is definitely character-building.

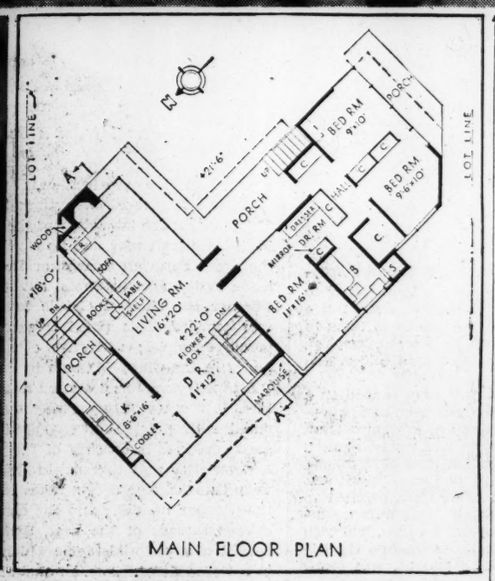
The children's room is the finest in the house, its windows opening out onto the beautiful vista of Silver Lake. Two full-length glass doors give onto their own flower garden which they care for themselves and where an appreciation of beauty is being developed. Now, while they are young, they share one room. Later a partition will make the one room into two, each with its own door opening out.

So has the future been planned for. For these modern houses of the best type are not only products of the present, planned to fill immediate needs. They look to the future of the family group and take expansion into account.

They are planned to meet the cultural expansion of the family as well as the physical. Who could live always with these magnificent sweeps of God's handiwork before their eyes, in a house full of light and sunshine and fresh air, nothing concealed, and remain petty and secretive and narrow? Schindler firmly believes that these modern homes tend to mold a finer race of citizens, more conscious of beauty, more harmonious in their lives. And who, standing in the living room here, can doubt that this is so?







A modern house of marked individuality, near Los Angeles, built at a cost of about $4500, was designed by R. M. Schindler. The framework is wood and the outside walls are stucco.

From the street it appears as at the left above; the rear view appears at the right, just below the living-room interior, with its outlook down a broad slope, across a lake and a wooded landscape.

At the left below is furniture designed by Mr. Schindler and planned to be used either combined as shown here, or in other ways as desired.

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Work of Newport's Early Silversmiths Exhibited

Written for The Christian Science Monttor

Newport, R. I.

A FITTING tribute to the colonial silversmiths who flourished in this seaport town in pre-Revolutionary days was the task which the Newport Tercentenary committee undertook as a feature in the celebration of the founding of Rhode Island, 300 years ago.

How well they have succeeded is shown in the superb display of almost 300 pieces, exhibited quite appropriately in the historic Senate chamber of the Old State House at the head of picturesque Washington Square. Every piece displayed is the work of a Newport craftsman, and connoisseurs who have viewed the exhibition declare it is doubtful if such a rich selection is ever again assembled.

Descendants of families that have been prominent in Rhode Island history since the colony was established by Roger Williams, loaned their most precious pieces; churches brought out their communion plate of more than two centuries ago, and numerous collectors and museums lent highly valued items.

In the old days we find silversmiths at work as soon as the colonists were sufficiently prosperous to afford luxurious appointments for their tables. By 1720 the first of these craftsmen had opened their shops, using as their models the simple but beautifully proportioned English silver of the period.

At that time Newport ships sailed down the Sound to Long Island and New York, carried cargoes to the West Indies, to England and European ports. Artists, architects and cabinetmakers of lasting fame, added to the beauty and the cultural life of the town. It was natural that in this favorable environment, there would develop a notable group of craftsmen. Except for Boston, Newport was the home of the best Colonial silversmiths, and their representative work is to be seen here.

The earliest one recorded for Newport is in 1690, when Arnold Collins engraved and made a seal for the colony. A beaker which bears his mark and the inscription: "Given by J. Church to ye Church of Christ in Little Compton on idim 1711" has been lent for this exhibition by the United Congregational Church of Little Compton. Isaac Anthony, Benjamin Brenton, John Coddington, Jonathan Clarke, all belong to the early company, and there are numerous specimens of their work.

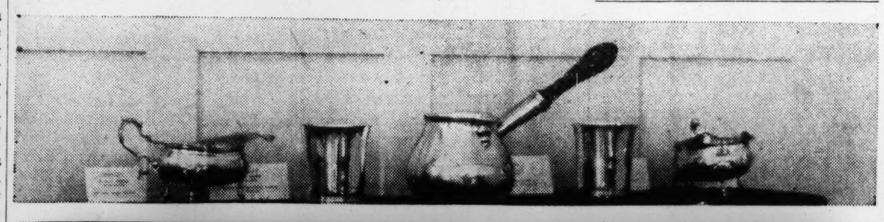
Whenever Newport silver is mentioned, the name of Samuel Vernon (1683-1737) immediately comes to mind. He was the greatest of all the Colony's silversmiths and took an active part in its affairs. One of his finest tankards, the thumb piece in the form of an eagle, has been lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art and is prominently placed in one of the central cases. Below it is the only known teapot of Vernon, a beautiful piece lent by the owner, Maj. Gist Blair.

Among other notable Vernon tankards in the exhibition is one from the Mabel Brady Garvan collection, included with the Metropolitan piece in a group of three. Historians agree that this is probably one of three tankards which the General Assembly of Rhode Island voted in 1733 to the commissioners, Col. Isaac Hicks, James Jackson and Col. Lewis Morris Jr. The third in the group is from the United Congregational Church collection of communion silver.

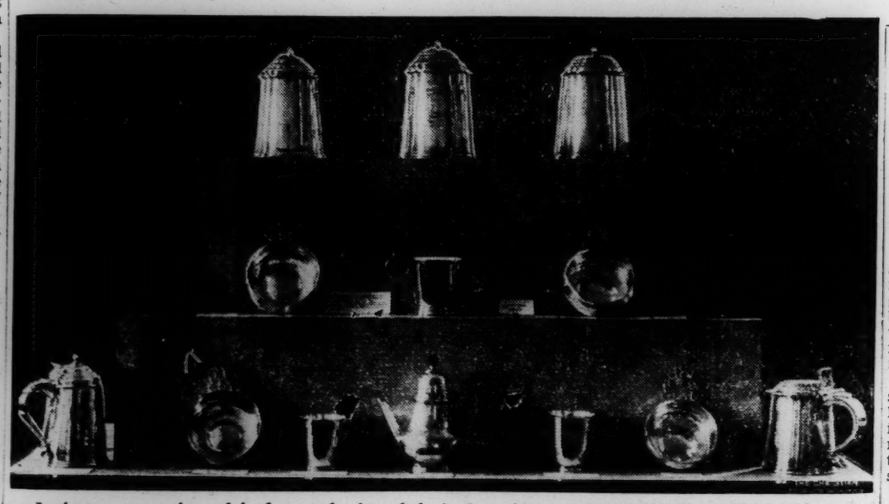
One of the cases which has attracted most attention is that containing communion silver. The dominating pieces are from historic Trinity Church of Newport, and St. Michael's Church, of Bristol, R. I. Some are from the bequest of Nathaniel Kay, a pious and public-spirited man who was sent to Newport as "Collector of the Queen's Revenue," in 1708. In 1734 he bequeathed sums to four of the churches of the English establishment in Rhode Island.

Among the most important of these church pieces are a massive tankard by Benjamin Brenton, from the communion plate of Trinity, and another from St. Michael's. Two other treasures of the Kay bequest also come from the Bristol church—a flagon and an exceedingly rare chalice made by Joseph Russell (1698-1749), who worked in Barnstable, Mass., Bristol and Newport.

One of the rarest things in the entire display is a gold button made by Samuel Casey (1724- ca. 1773), who worked in Newport and later moved to Kingston. The button was lent by the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston. The exhibition will continue until Aug. 2.



At the center in the top row is a saucepan made by Thomas Arnold, 1739-1828, from the Yale Museum of Fine Arts. Several sauceboats were lent by William Davis Miller. Beakers are from the United Congregational Church and porringers from Miss Anna F. Hunter's collection.



In the top row are three of the finest tankards made by by Samuel Vernon, 1683-1737. The middle is perhaps the outstanding one, and was lent by the Yale Museum of Fine Arts. It is probably one of three voted by the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1733. In the center below is the only known teapot by Vernon, owned by Maj. Gist Blair, of Washington.

Choosing Outside House Paints

THE body of a Dutch colonial house frequently looks well when painted a rich brown Ivory trim and shutters show up effectively against such a dark background. A deep green roof caps such a combination agreeably.

Other combinations which are suitable for this type of house are: ivory for the body, with lettuce green for trim and shutters and red brown for the roof; fawn color for the body, medium green roof, cream for the trim and medium brown for the shutters.

An interesting color problem is presented by the Elizabethan or English half-timbered type of house. It is customary to think only of the roof areas, exposed timbers and trim coated in dark brown, with the stucco surfaces in cream.

Another satisfactory color treatment retains the dark brown for the roof, but utilizes maroon for the trim and half-timbers and a granite color coating for the stucco.

A third scheme introduces dark green for the roof, timbers and trim, and a light buff for the stucco.

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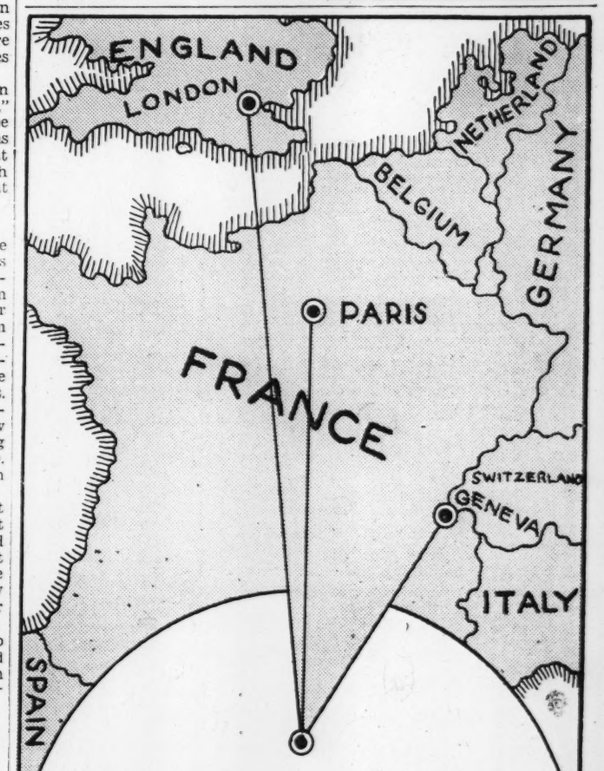

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Neighborhood Play Periods—For the Toddlers

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Project in Parent Co-operation

How Group of Mothers Shared in Caring for Their Two-Year-Olds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE play group idea has been worked out in our neighborhood with such simple materials and happy results that we believe others too may find it a solution of their problems. Four mornings a week, four two-year-olds gather in a fenced back yard for play. They have the full-time supervision of a conscientious person, equipment for safe climbing, construction, and other activity, and a regular morning routine with companions of their own age. The plan is designed specifically for them by their mothers, and far from being an expense or a burden, it benefits the mother as well as the child.

The recipe for the scheme is a simple one; these were our ingredients: Four busy mothers willing to co-operate, eager to give their toddlers right companionship and supervision, but with limited time and money to spend. Typical suburban back yards, simply fenced. A state extension bureau ready to give advice, instruction and encouragement. And most important of all, four lively young persons close to their second birthdays, needing scope for expanding activities and interests.

Benefits All Those Concerned

The venture is truly co-operative in that it benefits everyone concerned. Each mother devotes one morning a week to the play group at her own home. This means that the toddlers are more carefully watched than when a busy mother could give them only a part of her attention, and that on three days each mother has free time for other duties or activities. Keeping the group to four makes it possible for one mother to manage it and does not tire the two-year-old as might a larger number. Additional advantages immediately suggest themselves; we are finding them every day in practice. The child begins to adjust himself to adults outside his family, be learns to share the use of communal equipment and begins to include others in his play. He makes real gains in self reliance.

The mother's side of the story is no less happy. She is freed from the effort of dividing energy and attention between a toddler at play outdoors and her household duties. We find that even on the mornings we are in charge we are more relaxed than we used to be. We are devoting our time to one thing, trying to do that well, and so are able to deal with the children more patiently and calmly than ever before.

Details Of Our Plan

The details of our own plan may provide suggestions for others, but they are not offered as models. This is not a pretentious project of ours, nor is it inflexible. It suits our present needs and is, we think, a practical step between the solitary home life of the small child and the later experiences of nursery school, kindergarten or grade school. And it does not necessitate turning the child loose in the street before he is ready for such responsibility. These, then, are some of the steps we took to get our play group started:

To insure general agreement on certain essentials, the four mothers met for several discussions with a representative of the state extension service, who came without charge and offered suggestions and a plan based

Small Neighbors Learning to Play Together

on her experience. This help has been of great value, and many states offer such service, but it is not essential to a play group project. The important thing is to talk over methods and opinions beforehand and evolve some simple code of rules about things like punishment, guidance and general attitude, so that there shall be uniformity in the fundamentals. Reading lists or books for this preparation are obtainable from state and federal bureaus of education and from some public libraries.

Typical Equipment

Our equipment was selected on the basis of our discussions, and for the most part cost nothing whatever. Typical of the material now to be found in our back yards are the following: a homemade slide with a surface of waxed linoleum; wide, smooth planks laid between two wooden boxes for a walking board, or balanced on one box for a teeter; wooden prune and cheese boxes painted for use as large building blocks; outgrown play pens arranged as climbing apparatus, besides the usual wagons and toys already owned. The enthusiastic use made of such equipment by children playing in a group is proof of its real value, however trifling its cost. It represents the combined information and ingenuity of all the parents and it, too, is the result of co-operation. It is distributed in the four yards to give variety for each day.

We adopted the following simple routine:

9:00—Children brought by mothers. Drink of water.

9:00-10:00 — Free play, with mother in charge, intervening only when she is needed.

10:00—In house for bathroom routine and five minutes' rest on the floor, each child lying on his own little rag rug (cost, ten cents). Outdoors again, seated at small table or packing box for a glass of water or fruit juice. Back to play.

11:00-11:30—Called for by mothers. Home.

How It Works

We find that following this routine teaches the toddler to go through a schedule with other children, and still is not too exacting for him: again, a step between home and school. Some of us were dubious about the success of the rest period, which was suggested by the extension service. Our tireless runabouts lie down in the middle of a morning's play? We doubted it. But the well-known nursery school principle of group activity worked here. It is a game; what none of the four, perhaps, would do alone they delight in doing together. This advantage is apparent in every part of the morning's routine.

Occasionally the mother in charge devotes a few minutes to a story, or to such songs and rhythm games as the children can enjoy. But we do not stress these things. We are not a nursery school, but simply four mothers helping each other, our children and ourselves at the morning playtime. On rainy days, when the group moves to a porch or playroom, the toddlers need more guidance and suggestions from the adult, but outdoors they find their own uses for the equipment at hand.

Co-operative Solutions

Needless to say, problems do arise. But we put our heads together for their solution, and adjust our plan to the developing needs of the group. We come to our turn each week refreshed, ready to learn new and fascinating things about our own children. We feel that besides the freedom and sense of security the plan gives us, it is making us more observant, better parents as well.

Returning from a morning with the play group one two-year-old informed her mother happily, "Mummy, Baby have good time." That is important; it is real encouraging for our scheme. And there are not just four, there are eight of us to echo that verdict. We are having a good time.

A. L. C.

© Fox

Two-in-One Easels

The children of Swain House Road School, Bradford, Eng., use novel "two-in-one" easels for their painting lessons, which, weather permitting, are given out of doors. The easels are composed of two boards, one on either side of the frame, and are found particularly useful in a large class since they take up little room.

'Magic' in the Third Grade

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Friends:

Most of the letters to the Parents' Column tell how results were accomplished but this is a story of pure "magic"—results minus the how.

It happened in the third grade where my little girl went this past year. I first sensed that something was different when she, who is rather precocious and not entirely unconscious of it, came in with a question and sparkling eyes one noon. "Do you know what happened at school this morning?" When I didn't, she radiated sheer light. "The C class read, and they read just as well as we do."

I sensed it further when I visited. There was no flurry and no ostentation but I found one boy providing a chair and at intervals these things happened: a boy brought a peanut plant to show me; a girl brought a Rose of Jericho and made sure that I smelled it and understood the wonder of its growth in water and its retired fragrant life while dry; another girl told me a great many things about their table full of our neighborhood plant life in all stages of bud, flower, leaf, and seed; a boy showed the new Kees and Kleintje book they had just borrowed from the library. And somebody spilled some water and somebody else, as if it were the most natural thing in the world, fetched a cloth and wiped it up.

Then there was the assembly in which they dramatized an old German folk-story and moved their scanty scenery, Yellow-Jacket fashion, and staged their church scene with sincerity and reverence from their seats in one corner of the assembly room. I shall never forget the 10-year-old "mother" who tossed in restless thought on her bed made of two reading benches while trying to think of a way to celebrate Easter for the village children after a winter of near famine.

The climax came at the end of school when the children asked the teacher to go out into the hall while they planned a collection and a shopping trip. At the last minute some of the girls insisted on withdrawing their money and buying individual gifts. So four boys, two of whom had been retarded and until this year had caused a good deal of trouble in school, did the shopping and bought—a well-shaped black vase with a pretty silver design for 25c, a clear deep blue glass vase for 5c, and a gray suede zipper closed bag for 50c, a capacious bag to hold the bird glasses and the many things that a teacher like theirs always carries, often including crumbs for birds and a bone for Tommy's dog.

For my children I have aimed at and achieved some discrimination and judgment, some ability to see and take a joke, some bravery and some trustworthiness, but I sometimes feel I have failed in skill to bestow

The Crowning Gift

I have had courage to accuse;
And a fine wit that could upbraid;
And a nice cunning that could bruise;
And a shrewd wisdom, unafraid
Of what weak mortals fear to lose.

I have had virtue to despise
The sophistry of pious fools;
I have had firmness to chastise;
And intellect to make me rules;
To estimate and exorcise.

I have had knowledge to be true;
My faith could obstacles remove;
But now, by failure taught anew,
I would have courage now to love,
And lay aside the strength I knew.

by Gladys Cromwell.

And a teacher has come with her magic and filled the gap.

(Mrs.) A. McP.

* * *

Michigan

Dear Parent Column Readers:

Just recently it was brought to my attention by a visitor to our home that our daughter, age ten, comes so very promptly when called in from play. Reflecting on this truth I recalled the first summer she played out alone, I would call her and then go out to the sand box, take her hand and gently lead her in and explain that I had called her and wanted her. Now I just call and say that I will need her in a couple of minutes and I rarely have to call a second time, but if I do, I firmly remind her that I have called her once before. I always give her a little time to stop her play or explain to her friends that she is going in the house. However, I always have a definite and very good reason for calling her in.

When she is interested in her play I try to refrain from sending her for something that I have forgotten. I have noticed that many parents and relatives delight in sending children on one errand after another regardless of how intent they are on their play. I try to consider the child and wonder if I would like to be constantly interrupted and sent on trips upstairs.

I have received so very many helpful suggestions from your column and never fail to read it.

(Mrs.) E. F.

* * *

Missouri

Dear Editor:

I spent a happy childhood in the open country and woods, learning secrets from the wild creatures and native plants, and gathering a store of facts, folklore, and songs from an understanding parent. But now, with childhood's years a golden memory, I begin to realize how few of the children I know will have any such horde in memory's storehouse when they are grown—far too many of them have only a paved street for a yard, no apple trees, no gardens of their own, no creeks to wade in, no woods to gather nuts in in the fall.

Once the gates of childhood have closed, they do not open for us again in just the same way. Therein lies a reason it is such a cheerful discovery to find, at this season of the year, so many boys and girls headed for summer camps, to stay a longer or a shorter time where the things that lie close to the heart of nature are of first importance, and the superficial things dwindle in significance. Where there's a chance to study and think in new channels. Where co-operation is not only an ideal but a practical fact, carried out in the everyday routine tasks that make camp life possible.

So I feel that when it comes to computing the value of sending a child to a well-conducted camp, no figures will do it—it is an investment that will pay larger dividends than one can realize. I think we can be glad we can contribute to the popularity of a movement so worthwhile as the trend to more and better summer camps. There are a good many more influences in our modern life that tend toward negative attitudes than we should like to admit, but summer camps are a positive, active step in the other direction—toward the development of initiative, imagination, and appreciation.

Deep in children are latent energies and abilities that need only to be awakened and used in order to contribute to a fuller and richer childhood, which is naturally followed by a fuller and richer teen age and maturity. It is good for children to be judged impartially, as they are in a camp group. They are rare parents who can consider their own children impersonally and evaluate without prejudice. But in camps the custom is uniformity in dress and responsibility, and the counselors, thus freed from the consideration of differences in possessions—clothes, money, etc.—are able to help the child discover more of his or her real self. Delving for the gold hidden deep in children is surely the most profitable "mining" in the world! How many "shares" have you in the summer of 1936?

(Mr.) D. K.

On 'Deeding Youth a Future'

Through Encouraging Character-Building Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

"DEED youth a future" was the slogan for this year's emphasis of character-building agencies, public and private, in Los Angeles. The co-operating organizations have conducted parents' nights, hobby shows, exhibits, and radio programs, while sending out speakers to numerous clubs that hold regular meetings. Hobbies, vocational interests, and healthful living were elements in boy and girl growth emphasized in a month's observances.

Los Angeles long ago took stock of its children's and youths' problems that are now arousing nation-wide recognition and concern. But citizens are still startled by the facts that the Co-ordinating Councils, founded to prevent juvenile delinquency through a complete community juvenile program, released. In 18 high school districts comprising metropolitan Los Angeles there are 207,184 children of ages 5 to 17, and the delinquency rate has been 30 in every 1000.

Since only 31 per cent of known delinquency has any religious affiliation, only 14½ per cent belonged to Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls or similar groups, churches and character-building organizations have marshaled their facilities to change the present trend toward poor companionships, law breaking and a career based on criminality. One of the first steps has been to prepare to receive 50,000 children into vacation schools of religion, planned for more than 125 churches. Training classes for teachers have been held for several months.

Toy Loan Library

The probation department and juvenile court had found that numerous young children first came before them in connection with stealing toys. For more than a year the Co-operating Council has maintained a toy loan library. With the help of WPA workers, a much greater number of toys can now be collected, reclaimed and placed with underprivileged children for two weeks at a time. The number of "loan libraries" has been increased to five.

Originally the toys were donated by children as admission to special motion picture performances. Later by the truck load, toys arrived from department stores and 5-and-10-cent stores. Only the signature of parent or guardian, as in the case of borrowing books from a city library, is required before a child may choose toys from a huge assortment and take them home for a fortnight.

Loaning Tools

The idea of a tool loan plan for older boys and girls now engages attention. Tools are expensive and many a boy or girl who would gladly have a little workshop to practice an art or a skill must be contented with indifferent or broken tools if any. Suppose the hobbyist had a saw, a hammer and a screwdriver of his own, suggests a Los Angeles committee. It should be possible to borrow other tools for a week at a time, to do some particular work. By having a joint workshop and sharing tools, several boys in a neighborhood could work together, either on separate articles or on some good-sized project. The men are available for training, and it is believed thousands of unused tools of a number of trades can be secured, reconditioned, and placed in the loan collection.

Other current work of the Co-ordinating Councils include a recent fiesta, conducted by a Mexican settlement of Val Verde, community concerts, co-operation with a state agency in a family relations conference, and numerous athletic contests and meets.

Things to Do in Vacation

Simple Activities for a Child's Long Summer Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONG summer hours are with us, our children are free to enjoy them, and it is up to us to guide their recreation into pleasant channels. There are so many interesting, educational and worthwhile things that youngsters may enjoy, no matter what the child's age. Material for such pleasure is usually obtainable right in the home.

* * *

Small folks enjoy stringing buttons for beads and bracelets. A new innovation is that of stringing macaroni, the common elbow variety. Given a wallpaper sample book, blunt shears, and a bottle of paste the little funster will amuse himself for hours making valentines, doll furniture, cutting free-hand figures, and making booklets. A large spool will make a bubble pipe which dipped in dissolved soap flakes will blow lovely bubbles.

* * *

Wash several different sized potatoes and show your youngster how to fasten them together with toothpicks and form different kinds of animals. It's great fun, and proves amusing even for grownups. Pine cones are fun for making animals, too. Sometimes green peas and string beans may be used.

* * *

Scrapbooks are interesting for all ages. Motor-minded boys like scrapbooks picturing cars and aeroplanes. Little girls often like their scrapbook to contain pictures of the Dionnes, Shirley Temple, or pretty homes. And of course there are bits of prose, poetry, recipes, colored pictures, magazine covers, toys and all sorts of subjects. Scrapbooks are interests to be indulged in from time to time.

* * *

A sand pile or sand box offers never ending recreation for all ages of childhood. The very young like to fill small pails, and build castles. Use a can-opener which leaves no edges and let the children have the various sized tin cans for their sand pile fun. Older children like to build cities, towns, or farm buildings in the sand. Twigs, grasses, mirrors, matches, string, bits of pasteboard, spools and all such materials may be used in these scenic effects. It is a never ending source of enchantment to build an Indian village or an Eskimo's igloo, and it gives you plenty of opportunity to disperse information on these people and their habits.

* * *

Perhaps you have a tree with a limb just meant for a swing. Be sure it is perfectly safe, make a comfortable board seat through which the rope is threaded and rest content that they will enjoy it. A pole on which a child may "skin the cat" is regarded as very necessary by some. Likewise a safe trapeze not too far above the ground offers hours of amusement for the youngster who aspires to be a circus performer.

* * *

Girls like to sew and will appreciate the opportunity to make hot dish holders for mother, as well as a doll's wardrobe. Tea towels may be hemmed and embroidered. Quilt blocks prove interesting from time to time. It is surprising how quickly your daughter will master these adventures and progress to making simple outfits for herself.

* * *

Cooking appeals to all youngsters, I think. Many a mother proudly says that Johnnie or Jane can bake a cake or has made these cookies. They might begin with simple dishes such as soup or a custard. They should not try to attempt too much and of course they should wash things up afterward. Later on the teen age girl may take on the preparation of an entire meal, and the planning of it, which is half the fun.

* * *

The high school youngster should be encouraged to read good books. One might give daughter the chance to do over her room according to her own ideas. Son often has ideas also, and it won't hurt a bit to let him try his hand at interior decoration and carpentry.

* * *

If one's daughter is at all interested in sewing, she might have print materials to try out her ideas. Or she might be encouraged to piece and then quilt a patchwork quilt.

* * *

Perhaps the time has come to let one's boy own that pair of rabbits, pigeons or some really fine chickens. He can build the hutch or otherwise get ready for them, and begin his experience this season.

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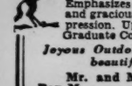

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U. S. Tryouts at Randall's Island—Klein's Batting Improves—Gold Cup Entries

Flanagan And Fick Triumph At Rocky Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKY POINT, R. I., July 11—The final Olympic swimming tryouts for men got under way here yesterday afternoon before a small crowd with the qualifying rounds in the 100-meter dash and two heats of the 1500-meter swim.

With 33 men entered in the century, it was necessary to have six qualifying heats with the first two places making those men eligible for the semifinals. From these 12 men were run two heats with first and second places attaining the finals. Those to reach the goal were: Peter Fick, New York A. C., holder of the world record in the event; Paul Wolfe, Los Angeles A. C.; Arthur Lindgren, Los Angeles A. C.; Arthur Highland and Charles Flachmann, Lake Shore A. C., and Charles Hutter, Harvard University.

Crowd Increases

The finals held in this event took place last night before a somewhat larger crowd than in the afternoon. Under a clear sky with air at just the right temperature it was an ideal night for the meet. The six boys got off to a perfect start in the 100 meters and at the halfway mark were all bunched about even. On the back 50, it was close until the final 15 meters when Arthur Highland of Lake Shore A. CC. forged to the lead to win over Peter Fick, in 58.8s., 1.6s. over the accepted world record. Third place was won by Arthur Lindegren of Los Angeles A. C.

These boys are practically on their way to Berlin. The time, though it may seem a little slow, was probably due to swimming with lane lines on the bottom of the pool, which are rather hard to see.

Low Diving

The first part of the evening was devoted to the Olympic low-diving team, consisting of Dick Degener, University of Michigan graduate; Marshal Wayne of Miami, Fla.; Elbert Root, Detroit A. C., and Al Green of Chicago. These four men have all qualified for the Olympic low-board team in the coming games and stand a very good chance of winning the first three places there.

In the 1500-meter freestyle swim 23 men went to the starting line, with only three to be picked as members of the final squad. Because of the length of this event, it was run in three heats, with the fastest three times selected as winners. The last heat run last night contained the outstanding stars.

All Even at Turn

Off to a clean start in the third heat the boys hit the first turn all even. At the halfway mark Ralph Flanagan led the field, followed by Jack Medica, about five yards behind. Third and fourth places were about even between James Christy of Lake Shore A. C. and John Macionis of Yale.

From the halfway mark on, Flanagan drew steadily away from Medica to win handily by half a length in 19m. 37.8s. This time is 17.8s. slower than the American record held by Medica. James Christy finished third in 20m. 20.8s. These three times were faster than any of those registered in the two previous heats held in the afternoon so the abovementioned boys will represent Uncle Sam in the 1500 at Berlin.

Kiphuth's Voice

All in all yesterday's meet went off smoothly with very little trouble. Bob Kiphuth, Olympic coach, was very much to be seen or more nearly correctly, heard. A man not very large of stature, he has an extremely deep voice. Kiphuth has successfully coached the Yale University team for years, not sustaining a defeat in the last 152 meets, or since 1926.

This afternoon and tonight will see finals decided in the 400 meter freestyle and 100 meter backstroke. Outstanding in the backstroke is Adolf Kiefer, blond-headed adonis of the gathering here. Kiefer, who, by the way, just turned 18 a week ago, holds all world records in the backstroke from 50 meters up through the mile. Another close contestant in this event should be Taylar Drysdale of the Detroit A. C.

Fast Time

The 400-meter freestyle should prove to be nip and tuck with Jack Medica and Ralph Flanagan fighting it out for first place honors. On the basis of recent performances, Flanagan has a slight edge on Jack. Ralph defeated Medica in the 440 with the fast time of 4m. 48.6s., 1.4s. under the American record held by his rival at the Nationals in Des Moines.

Sunday's features will be the 200 meter breaststroke featuring John Higgins of Olneyville (Mass.) Boys Club and the 200-meter freestyle from which six boys will be picked.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Chuck Klein, Phillies—Hit four home runs in 9-6 victory over Pirates.

Lou Gehrig, Yanks—His two homers led way to 18-0 win over Indians.

Buck Newsom, Senators—Allowed one hit in downing Tigers 5-0.

Frankie Frisch, Cardinals—Drove in winning run against Giants with pinch double in thirteenth inning.

Curt Davis, Cubs—Let Dodgers down with six hits.

Vernon Kennedy, White Sox—Stretched winning streak to six straight with seven-hit performance against Red Sox.

Danny MacFayden, Bees—His tight pitching defeated Reds 4-1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	52	24	.684
Detroit	42	34	.553
Boston	43	35	.551
Washington	41	36	.532
Cleveland	40	38	.513
Chicago	36	39	.480
Philadelphia	25	48	.342
St. Louis	23	48	.324

Results July 10

New York 18, Cleveland 8.
Chicago 8, Boston 2.
Washington 5, Detroit 0.
Only games scheduled.

Georgia Youngster Sailing Over High Hurdles Today

International News

Forrest (Spec) Towns in "Magic Eye"

University of Georgia Timber Topper, Who Competed Today in the Final Olympic Tryouts at Randall's Island for a Trip to Germany on the United States Team. Towns Is in the New Crop of Athletes Breaking Into Prominence. His Form Is Rated on a Par With That of the Great Percy Beard, Along With a Great Finishing Drive All His Own

Special Mailings For Olympic Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin, July 11

DIFFERENT stamp cancellations will be made in each of the eight special Olympic post offices located on the various sites of Olympic activity, including the Olympic Village. These cancellations, in addition to special Olympic stamps, envelopes, and postcards, will give particular value to messages sent from the Olympic stadia and thus be of interest to philatelists the world over.

Nearly four million Olympic stamps and half a million Olympic postcards were sold at the Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen last February.

Olympic Committee Finances Improve

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—If all promises are fulfilled, the American Olympic Committee will be less than $15,000 short of having enough money to send full squads in every branch of sport to Berlin.

A report last night by Gustavus T. Kirby, A. O. C. treasurer, showed that $75,486.10 was the difference between the amount needed to finance the trip and the amount on hand. The expected attendance at the final track and field and swimming tryouts today and tomorrow and the contributions that have been promised will reduce that amount materially.

There are other angles to consider, however. One is the cost of carrying on the Olympic organization, publishing the official report and repaying a $25,000 debt by the current committee to the permanent organization of the American Olympic Association.

The deficits still listed for the various teams were $5000 for men's swimming, $3000 for women's swimming, a like amount for field hockey and $2000 for fencing.

Noji, Poland, Steals Show in British Run

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—J. Noji of Poland stole the show from Britain's best last night with an impressive victory in the six-mile run, as the British A. A. A. track and field championships got under way.

On a track made slow by all-day rains, Noji completed the grind in 29m. 43.4s., nosing out J. A. Burns of Great Britain. His time was seven seconds back of Paavo Nurmi's world mark of 29m. 36.4s.

Sharing the spotlight with him were A. A. Cooper, of Great Britain, who captured the two-mile walk title for the fifth straight time, and Jack Metcalfe, the Australian hop, step and jump star, who was easily the best in his specialty.

Metcalfe turned in a mark of 49ft. 5½in. yesterday, considerably off his best distance of 51ft. 9⅜in.

Cooper retained his walking title with little difficulty, finishing easily in front of P. Bernhard of Latvia and H. G. Churcher of Great Britain in 13m. 50s.

Seven Pros Suspended

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Seven outstanding pro tennis players, including Big Bill Tilden, Ellsworth Vines and Vincent Richards, were suspended by the Professional Lawn Tennis Association of the United States, only a few days before the start of the professional championship tournament. The suspensions were for violation of the sanction rule in performances at the Orange (N. J.) Tennis Club, the Clifton Tennis Club of Staten Island, and the Pelham (N. Y.) Country Club. Permission was originally given for Richards, George Lott, Bruce Barnes and Lester Stoefen to appear at Orange, no substitutions being permitted. As a result of the appearances of unauthorized substitutes, those four, Tilden, Vines and Alfred H. Chapin Jr., were suspended.

O'Neill Signs New Contract

CLEVELAND, July 11 (AP)—Alva Bradley, president of the Cleveland Baseball Club of the American League, said today he had signed Manager Steve O'Neill to a one-year contract to pilot the club in 1937. O'Neill's salary was not revealed. Regarding reports Babe Ruth would be named manager, Bradley said, "Someone must have had a dream." O'Neill replaced Walter Johnson last August.

Gehrig and Waner Lead in Batting

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The batting races in both major leagues underwent a major upheaval this week, with only the American loop leader, Lou Gehrig of the Yankees, retaining his position among the first 10 hitters in each circuit.

Gehrig dropped from an average of .399 to .390 by getting only five hits in 19 times at bat.

For the second straight week, the National League had a new leader, as Paul Waner of the Pirates belted the ball at a near .500 clip, getting 10 hits in 23 trips to the plate to advance all the way from sixth to first with a mark of .355. Baxter Jordan of the Bees, leader a week ago, fell to fourth. The leading 10 batters in each league:

National League

Player	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	70	282	51	100	.355
Camilli, Philadelphia	75	279	57	98	.351
Medwick, St. Louis	76	312	53	109	.350
Jordan, Boston	79	322	52	112	.348
Demaree, Chicago	73	296	43	101	.341
Suhr, Pittsburgh	77	293	56	100	.341
S. Martin, St. Louis	66	245	56	81	.331
J. Moore, Phillies	58	230	47	76	.330
Cuyler, Cincinnati	70	296	56	95	.321
Hassett, Brooklyn	78	310	36	99	.319

American League

Player	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gehrig, New York	76	295	97	115	.390
Dickey, New York	59	232	61	87	.375
Appling, Chicago	60	221	37	82	.371
Radcliff, Chicago	61	255	50	93	.365
Sullivan, Cleveland	52	178	24	65	.365
Gehringer, Detroit	76	314	83	112	.357
Di Maggio, New York	59	280	65	99	.354
Averill, Cleveland	76	297	57	103	.347
Bell, St. Louis	72	286	44	99	.346
Walker, Detroit	56	209	44	70	.335

Rainbow, Hull Down, Leads to Newport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11—The Eastern Yacht Club's race-minded cruisers, led hull-down by Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow, entered this quaint and ancient racing port yesterday afternoon on the fluttering wings of a fading southwesterly breeze on the third run of their scheduled five-race annual cruise.

The slippery Rainbow found yesterday's light conditions to her liking again as she soundly trounced the fleet, with a lead of four minutes and 59 seconds on Chandler Hovey Weetamoe, surprise second-place winner. Gerry Lambert piloted his Yankee two minutes astern of Weetamoe, finding difficulty with the shifting winds. Vanderbilt again took starting honors yesterday, placing his yacht well to windward and out ahead of his rival Class "J" sloops. First covering the Yankee when she threatened his lead, and then switching to the Weetamoe as she started to make money, Vanderbilt showed his windward supremacy by sailing a clever race.

Today's run, starting at 11 o'clock, will send the fleet to Great Salt Pond at Block Island, where the boats will lay to over Sunday.

Major-League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American

Batting—Gehrig, Yankees, .390; Dickey, Yankees, .375.

Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 97; Gehringer, Tigers, 83.

Runs Batted In—Foxx, Red Sox, 74; Trosky, Indians, 73.

Hits—Gehrig, Yankees, 115; Gehringer, Tigers, 112.

Doubles—Di Maggio, Yankees, 28; Rolfe, Yankees, 27.

Triples — Gehringer, Tigers, 9; Clift, Browns, 8.

Home Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 23; Foxx, Red Sox, and Trosky, Indians, 22.

Stolen Bases—Werber, Red Sox, and Powell, Yankees, 14.

Pitching—Malone, Yankees, 8-2; Grove, Red Sox, 11-3.

National

Batting—P. Waner, Pirates, .355; Camilli, Phillies, .351.

Runs—J. Martin, Cardinals, 69; Vaughan, Pirates, 60.

Runs Batted In—Medwick, Cardinals, 78; Ott, Giants, 66.

Hits—Jordan, Bees, 112; Jensen, Pirates, 110.

Doubles—Herman, Cubs, 32; Medwick, Cardinals, 27.

Triples — Camilli, Phillies, 10; Goodman, Reds, 9.

Home Runs — Ott, Giants, 15; Klein, Phillies, 14.

Stolen Bases—S. Martin, Cardinals, 15; J. Martin, Cardinals, 13.

Pitching — French, Cubs, and Lucas, Pirates, 7-1.

Eight Powerboats Expected to Race For the Gold Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 11—With five boats already entered and two more expected from Detroit and one from Canada, the thirty-third running of the Gold Cup championships will take place on Lake George July 25. This is recognized as the premier motorboat racing event of the United States and the 1936 contest should come up to the standard set in previous years.

Miss Canada II is the boat which is expected to be entered from across the border. She is being built for Harold Wilson of Ingersoll, Ont., and it is hoped that she will be ready in time to enter the Gold Cup competition. Not since 1924 has a Canadian powerboat been entered for this event.

The two Detroit boats which are expected to compete are the Delphine VIII and the Impshi. They are owned by Horace E. Dodge and are being sponsored by a Detroit Yacht Club syndicate. Charles F. Chapman, American Power Boat Association racing commissioner, has granted a request that Kaye Don, of England, be permitted to drive one of the boats. Impshi has been entered in the past two championships at Lake George, under her present name last year and as the Hornet in the 1934 contest. Delphine VIII never has been driven in this event.

Should all eight of these boats be at the starting line, the cup field will be the largest since 1931. George Reis, three-time title winner, will defend the historic trophy for the Lake George Club with his veteran El Lagarto, repowered this year with a new 732-cubic-inch racing motor. One former champion, Victor W. Kliesrath, of South Bend, Ind., will be among the challengers, this time with a new racer, Hotsy Totsy III. Jack Dunn of Miami, Fla., also has a new 12-liter craft ready for the fray, Jay Dee III.

Herb Mendelsohn of the Detroit Yacht Club has entered his Notre Dame, and Art Bobrick of Long Beach, Calif., is bringing his El Torbellino from the Pacific Coast to challenge eastern supremacy in the Gold Cup class.

The Gold Cup championships will be run at two-hour intervals, starting at 1 o'clock. Two 10-mile 225-cubic-inch races for the Governor Lehman Trophy will be run between the three 30-mile cup events.

Americans Advance In Dutch Tennis

NOORDWIJK, Holland, July 11 (AP)—Americans made a clean sweep of their maches in the Dutch tennis championships yesterday.

John Van Ryn of Philadelphia defeated Roland Journu of Franec, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4 in singles, all the other American triumphs coming in doubles.

In mixed doubles, Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, and Wilmer Allison of Austin, Texas, defeated L. De Borman of Belgium and W. Breese, former Harvard player, 6—4, 7—5; Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryn defeated Mr. and Mrs. H. Wetselaar, 6—1, 6—0, and Gerald Stratford of California, and his Dutch partner, Rollin Couquerque, eliminated Mrs. Vleugels and Schutter Debrauw, 6—1, 6—4.

In women's doubles, Miss Babcock and Mrs. Van Ryn defeated Mrs. Wetselaar and S. Shaw, 6—4, 6—1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	51	29	.638
Newark	52	33	.612
Buffalo	51	36	.586
Baltimore	46	39	.541
Montreal	42	44	.488
Toronto	36	49	.424
Albany	32	50	.390
Syracuse	25	55	.313

Results July 10

Montreal 3, Newark 1.
Toronto 6, Baltimore 5.
Albany 4, Buffalo 3.
Rochester 13, Syracuse 3.

Crothers Is Double Winner

FAIRFIELD, N. J., July 11 (AP)—S. M. Crothers of Chestnut Hill, Penna., won both the singles and doubles Class A championships in the Eastern Zone Trapshooting Tournament at the North Jersey Gun Club yesterday, shooting a perfect score in the singles. Scores of 100 were made by the winners of the Class B and C singles also. W. B. Farmer of Hampton Falls, N. H., won the Class B competition and D. P. Earle of Englewood took Class C honors.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

John Cobb, British automobile driver, claimed six new world records and 12 United States marks after covering 152.11 miles in one hour.

Five Years Ago — Walter Hagen and Percy Alliss, England, tied for Canadian open golf title.

Star Class Yachts To Sail Two Races

SAYVILLE, N. Y., July 11 (AP)—Contenders in the final Olympic elimination series for star class yachts, unable to finish within the time deadline on their first trial, sail their first and second races today.

Uncertain winds kept all the craft from crossing the finish line before the 3½-hour time limit passed in the scheduled first race of the series of three yesterday. To make up for that failure, officials decided on two contests for today.

Dixie, sailed by Paul Richmond and Dan Ryan of Houston, Texas, just missed out in yesterday's trials, finishing 1m. 7s. after the "no race" signal had been hoisted on the starboard yardarm of the committee boat's mast.

Thirteen minutes behind Dixie came Three Star Too, Glenn Waterhouse's 1933 international champion from San Francisco Bay, trailed closely by Eddie Ketcham's Draco, winner of the eastern eliminations earlier this week.

Canada Names 18 For Olympic Aquatic Events

MONTREAL, July 11 (AP)—A team of 18 swimmers, nine men and as many women, have been selected to represent Canada in the Olympic games at Berlin. Whether all make the trip depends on financial conditions.

Headed by 19-year old Bob Pirie of Toronto and Phyllis Dewar of Vancouver, the team represents the strongest swimming aggregation ever assembled in Canada. Pirie won the 100, 220, 440 and mile freestyle events during the three-day trials, breaking Canadian records in all except the 100. Miss Dewar captured the women's 100 and 400 yard races, lowering her own Canadian mark in the century.

Others selected by the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association were: Men—Bobby Hooper and George Athans, Vancouver; Bob Hamerton, Winnipeg; Bill Puddy, Toronto; Munroe Bourne, Montreal; George Larsen, Hamilton and Gordon Kerr, Windsor. Women—Monica Trump and Joan Langdon, Vancouver; Irene Pirie Milton and Marjorie Stone, Toronto; Mary McConkey, Edmonton and Noel Oxenbury, New Westminster, B. C.

Parker Drops a Set

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 11 (AP)—Frank Parker went into the final round of the annual Bathing and Tennis Club invitation tournament yesterday for the fourth consecutive year by defeating Barnard Welsh, Rockville, Md., in one of the stiffest battles he ever faced on local courts, 7—3, 4—6, 6—1, 9—7. Welsh, national public courts champion, came from behind a 0—3 handicap to capture the second set and then extended Parker with a blazing offensive in the final three games of the last set. The Maryland youth took a 7—6 advantage in the bracket on his own service.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	48	28	.632
Chicago	46	27	.630
Pittsburgh	42	34	.553
Cincinnati	38	35	.521
New York	39	36	.520
Boston	36	41	.468
Philadelphia	28	47	.373
Brooklyn	24	53	.312

Results July 10

Chicago 6, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 5, New York 4 (13 innings).
Boston 4, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 9, Pittsburgh 6 (10 innings).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	57	44	.564
Seattle	58	46	.558
Missions	55	49	.529
Portland	50	47	.515
Los Angeles	52	52	.500
San Diego	50	55	.476
San Francisco	49	55	.471
Sacramento	39	62	.386

Results July 10

San Francisco 3, Portland 2.
San Diego 1, Oakland 0.
Sacramento 6, Missions 1.
Seattle 3, Los Angeles 0.

Klein Regaining Hitting Prestige In Phil Uniform

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chuck Klein may have lost some of his prestige as a batter during his spell in a Chicago Cub uniform, but he is gaining it back now that he has returned to the Phillies, the club that gave him his start in big league baseball.

Klein did yesterday what no National League hitter has done for almost 40 years, and what only three men had accomplished in the history of professional ball. Batting against Pirate pitching at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, Chuck hit four home runs in a 10-inning game, to drive in six of his team's runs in a 9-to-6 triumph.

In the first, fifth, seventh and tenth innings, the slugging outfielder pounded balls into the right field stands. The last time a National Leaguer did this was on July 13, 1896, when Ed Delehanty, one of the outstanding batsmen of his day and also a member of the Phillies, turned the trick. Before him another National Leaguer, Bobby Lowe of the Boston club, hit four homers in the second half of a doubleheader on May 30, 1894.

A Modern Record

The American League record is held by Lou Gehrig of the Yankees, who connected four times on June 3, 1932. Klein's figure is considered a modern mark for the senior circuit.

Klein's feat yesterday boosted him into a tie with Gehrig, Delehanty and Lowe for the most extra bases on long hits in a single game—12. Also, Chuck set a new National League record for most total bases in a single game—16—tying Gehrig and Ty Cobb in the American League.

The Phillie star hit his first in the opening inning yesterday with two mates on the bases. His other three came with the bases empty. The record books show that the right field stands at Forbes Field are 300 feet from home plate.

Klein's slugging, however, had little effect on the National League pennant race. The Cardinals maintained their lead by gaining a 13-inning decision over the Giants, 5 to 4, on Manager Frank Frisch's pinch double. The Cubs kept within one half game of the leaders by beating the Dodgers, 6 to 2, behind the six-hit pitching of Curt Davis. At Cincinnati, the Boston Bees took their second straight from the Reds, 4 to 1.

While the outstanding performance of the day in the senior league was of an offensive nature, the high light of yesterday's American League battles was a near masterpiece on the pitching mound.

Newsom Yields One Hit

Big Buck Newsom, the "Dizzy Dean" of the Washington club, held the second-place Tigers to a single hit and blanked them by 5 to 0. Only a scratch single by Irving Burns in the third inning kept Newsom from placing his name in baseball's hall of fame along with Carl Hubbell, Wes Ferrell and other hurling stars.

Leading off in the third, Burns hit one of Newsom's pitches between first and second. First Baseman Joe Kuhel went after the ball and so did Ossie Bluege, playing second. Bluege managed to stop it, but no one was covering the bag and the play had to be scored as a base hit.

The victory put the Senators within 1½ games of the third-place Red Sox, who lost to Chicago, 8 to 2, in Boston. Detroit dropped a full game further behind the leading Yankees in the pennant race, the Yanks defeating Cleveland, 18 to 0.

Just when it looked as if the Yankee pitching staff had fallen to pieces, Red Ruffing comes along with a shutout triumph over Cleveland. Ruffing's mates gave another one of their offensive displays, pounding four hurlers for 20 hits, including two homers by Gehrig and one each by Dickey and Di Maggio.

Boston's five-game winning streak was ended by Vernon Kennedy, White Sox right-hander, who registered his tenth win of the season and his sixth in succession. He was helped by Jimmy Foxx's costly error in the eighth inning on a double-play ball.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Homers July 10

Klein, Phillies	4
Gehrig, Yanks	2
Dickey, Yanks	1
Di Maggio, Yanks	1
Wilson, Dodgers	1
Hassett, Dodgers	1
Gill, Cubs	1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yanks	23
Trosky, Indians	22
Foxx, Red Sox	22
Dickey, Yanks	16
Ott, Giants	15
Klein, Phillies	14

League Totals

American	397
National	323
	720

American Yachts Lead

GREENOCK, Scotland, July 11 (AP)—The American team, headed by Herman Whitton's Indian Scout, won the first round of competition for the British-American yachting cup, 9 points to 7. The Americans won three of the first four places as Indian Scout led the fleet. The British boat, Lalaga, was second, trailed in order by the two other American boats, Briggs Cunningham's Lucie and Philip Roosevelt's Jill. The race was sailed in a fresh northwesterly breeze.

Strong Field Has Entered for Junior Pony Polo Series

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEDMINSTER, N. J., July 11—The success of the first junior championship of the United States Polo Association here last year has brought back the event once more to the Burnt Mills Club, and though the successful team, Aiken Knights, is not among the contestants, the field is fully as strong as in 1935, with the addition of a team from the Middle West, Miami Valley Polo Club, from Dayton Ohio, to spread the gospel of polo as an all-continent game.

Many of the players who competed last year have found new associates, but most of the stars who were prominent then are present, with the exception of the champions, who are notable absentees.

The newcomers of the Miami Valley team are Paul Barry, Howell Howard, and William B. Wood, with William Post 2d to back them up. They will meet the Hurricane team of Stephen Sanford, who has associated with him W. G. Raynolds, last year of Monmouth County, Terence Q. Preece, then with Roslyn, and Aubrey Floyd, not competing last year. This game will be held tomorrow afternoon. Monday, the home team, Burnt Mills, will meet Meadow Brook Ramblers. Wednesday, Roslyn will meet the winner of the first game, and Thursday, Jersey Coast will have the winners on Monday in the other semifinal, with the final on Sunday.

Burnt Mills will retain two of its team, Harry East and Robert Johnson, and will borrow J. Barney Balding from Great Island and Arthur Borden from Monmouth County; the Ramblers will again be backed by J. Cocie Rathborne, and J. H. Phipps will also repeat, but F. Skiddy von Stade Jr., and J. P. Grace Jr. will replace R. E. Strawbridge Jr., still in Europe, and Townsend Winmill.

Roslyn will again utilize E. A. S. Hopping and John M. Schiff, with Gerard S. Smith moving over from Burnt Mills and Ivor Balding from Great Island, while the Jersey Coast four will have H. W. (Rube) Williams, the former Texan, from Rumson, John Allen, a newcomer; Cyril R. Harrison, from Great Island, and George A. Oliver Jr., from Monmouth County.

All teams are at the 20-goal limit, and will compete in six-chukker games without handicap, with little choice as to the ultimate winner.

Budge Defeats Bernard

PARIS, July 11 (AP)—The United States scored its fourth successive victory in the three-day international team tennis series with France today as Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., ace, defeated Marcel Bernard, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4. The Americans won all three matches on the opening day's program yesterday.

Final Tryouts For American Olympic Teams

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—The final touches to insure complete success in the Olympic Games at Berlin and Kiel are now under way today and tomorrow, as the yachtsmen settle the star-class yacht to represent America on the waters of the Great South Bay at Sayville, the swimmers, both male and female, decide their places at Providence and Astoria, and the track and field men battle out the final choices in the new Randall's Island Stadium track.

Camera at Finish

To eliminate any possible accusation of favoritism in the selection of the successful candidates in the runs and hurdles, the accurate eye of the motion picture camera will be focused on the finish line in all the races, and in case of question, a rapid development will be made, and the result determined Sunday evening at Hotel Lincoln, when the team is finally announced. C. R. Bearmore, official photographer for the American Olympic Committee, will take the movies.

Four of the athletes competing at Randall's Island today and tomorrow are striving for their third assignment to the track team in the Olympic Games. John F. Anderson won the discus at Los Angeles, Eddie Gordon did the same in the broad jump. Lee Bartlett, fifth in the javelin, and Frank Wykoff, a finalist in the hundred in 1928, and anchor of the winning 400-meter relay team at Los Angeles, are the others.

More Olympians

Eighteen more are Olympians of the 1932 team, Ralph Metcalfe in the sprints; Ben Eastman, moved over from the 400 and trying this year in the 800; Charles Hornbostel, also in the 800; Glenn Cunningham, 1500; Joseph McCluskey and Glen Dawson in the steeplechase; Thomas Ottey, Lou Gregory and Paul Rekers, 5000 meters; Glenn Hardin in the 400-meter hurdles; Jack Keller, 110-meter high hurdles, while Eino Pentti, in the steeplechase, may not compete, as he is already in the 10,000-meter run, settled at Princeton last week. In the field, Peter Zaremba is trying in the hammer throw once morre, and Cornelius Johnson and George Spitz in the high jump; Roland Romero, hop, step and jump; William Graber, in the pole vault, and Malcolm Metcalf, with the javelin, will all try to repeat.

Miss Estabrooks Wins

DETROIT, July 11 (AP)—Edith Estabrooks, 15-year-old Dubuque (Iowa) high school girl, outstayed the 100-degree heat and a determined bid by Hope Seignious, 17-year-old Detroiter, to win the Western Girls Junior Golf Championship yesterday.

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Crops Show Big Deterioration; Food Prices Reflect Drought

Family Farm Seen As an Answer To Farmers' Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Farm prosperity in United States would be greatly enhanced by the establishment and maintenance of the greatest possible number of family farms, family-owned and family-operated and such development would also go far toward making possible the realization of a self-acquired economic and social security for the farmer and increased national prosperity, according to a study, "American Agricultural Conditions and Remedies," just completed by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The survey pointed out the need for the development of income from other sources than farming, stimulation of demand for farm products, expansion of agricultural exports, reasonable protection of the domestic market, aid to farm tenants to enable them to become farm owners and measures designed to curtail the cultivation of semiarid areas.

Farm Income Drops

The average net income of farmers in 1934 was $795, as compared with $1335 in 1929, according to a study. The drop in average income was greatest, 60 per cent, in the west north central region, and lowest, 30 per cent, in the east south central region. The highest average both in 1929 and 1934 was shown in the region comprising the Pacific coast states. Farm operators in that section averaged $2400 in 1929 and $1545 in 1934.

"The cotton tenancy system of the South seems to have collapsed, and something to take its place is imperative," says the survey. "Not all cotton tenants are prepared for home ownership. Many would not long retain a farm even if it were handed to them free of charge and fully equipped. For example, out of 3200 carefully selected resettlement cases in Tennessee at the end of a year, one third were turned back to WPA as making no progress and not qualified to rehabilitate themselves."

Promote Grain Farms

During the last few decades wheat and other small grain production has, in substantial measure, moved westward into the subhumid regions of the Great Plains, where it is subject to extreme irregularity of yield. Drought of greater or less severity are so common that this new type of farm is peculiarly speculative. Wheat production in the more settled farming areas is subject to very erratic competition. It would seem to be wise policy to restore the areas least adapted to small grain farming to native or other grasses and add such areas to the land used for the production of beef cattle and sheep.

Agriculture, says the study, is dependent largely on the domestic market. Improvement in general business conditions would expand the buying power of industrial workers and raise the demand for farm products. The restoration of pay rolls and general income of the nation will directly increase farm income and facilitate the stimulation of shifts in dietary habits, which will further increase returns to farmers.

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Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10

Record Number Of Savings Depositors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE number of mutual savings depositors in the State of New York reached a new high record at 5,983,997, a gain of 51,057 in the first six months of 1936, according to the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York. Deposits in these banks gained $23,236,035 to $5,209,783,428 during that period, it was stated. In the year ended June 30, the banks gained $22,671,649 in deposits and 65,508 in depositors.

Harold Stone, president of the association and of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, Syracuse, said in commenting on the report that it was "a clear indication that the old-fashioned spirit of self-respect, self-dependence and self-reliance continues to be a powerful incentive."

Eastern Realty Bonds Displaying Marked Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The recovery in prices of real estate bonds in the eastern part of the United States is illustrated in a survey by Amott, Baker & Co., disclosing a general rise of 116 per cent. The basis of the survey is the market action of 200 typical issues; the average price per $1000 of face value of these has increased from $187 on Jan. 1, 1933, to $404 on July 1.

Amott-Baker averages, including a rise of 1.3 per cent for June, showed the greatest increase to be among Pittsburgh issues, 213 per cent. New York City prices were next, increasing 126 per cent to an average price of $389.

Boston prices increased 66 per cent, advancing from $351 on Jan. 1, 1933, to $583 on July 1, the highest prices for eastern cities. Other increases for the 3½-year period were: Buffalo, 98 per cent, and Philadelphia, 44 per cent.

Housekeeping apartment issues, with an increase of 226 per cent, led the field in the 3½-year period. Other increases were: Apartment hotels, 191 per cent; theaters, 216 per cent; office buildings, 80 per cent, and hotels, 91 per cent.

June advances for the cities used in compiling the averages were: Boston, 0.3 per cent; New York, 1.6; Philadelphia, 0.3, and Pittsburgh, 0.4. Buffalo issues decreased 0.2 per cent for the month of June.

Canada Wheat Trade Outlook Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour since the beginning of the cereal year in August 1, last, have reached the total of 205,000,000 bushels, compared with less than 166,000,000 bushels for the whole of 1935. By the end of the present crop year it is estimated that the exports will have reached as high as 250,000,000 bushels. Argentina has been replaced by Canada as the wheat leader in the world's markets. Despite the increased volume of exports, the world wheat trade this year will be the lowest on record in modern times. The causes of this are the import restrictions in Europe and reduced purchasing power in the Orient. Offsetting this is the fact that the United States is buying about 35,000,000 bushels of wheat for home consumption. It is believed that Canada will reduce her wheat surplus to 100,000,000 bushels by the end of the crop year.

At present Canada, which grows the best hard wheat, is exporting on a big scale, as compared with last year, and it is anticipated that the Canadian wheat trade will obtain about 60 per cent of the current business. The Canadian grain outlook is excellent.

Alabama's Oyster Industry Revived Through WPA Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAYOU LA BATRE, Ala.—Alabama's oyster industry, which furnishes a livelihood to more than 4000 persons, is being rehabilitated and expanded through the aid of the Works Progress Administration.

The business was almost wiped out by the flood of 1929, but has slowly been coming back. A. J. Bride of Coden, chief enforcement officer for the Alabama Oyster Commission, stated that 30,000 barrels of oysters were produced in 1936 for the factory trade and 20,000 barrels to be shipped raw. Three factories operate in the district.

The peak year before the 1929 floods saw 89,200 barrels of oysters moved from Alabama reefs in waters adjoining the Gulf of Mexico, as compared with shipments of only 1811 barrels in the 1929-30 season.

Mr. Bride said the State now had 5000 acres of beds in Mobile County waters and 500 acres near Bon Secour, in Baldwin County, with 200,000 additional acres available for oyster bottoms.

W. & Lake Erie Road To Change Prior Lien Stock

CLEVELAND (AP)—Stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad have approved a recapitalization program proposed by Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The action was in the form of an amendment to the articles of incorporation. Directors immediately approved the necessary technical procedure.

The plan calls for the exchange of the prior lien cumulative stock for new prior lien cumulative, non-convertible and noncallable shares with an interest rate reduced from seven to four per cent.

Directors have authorized the payment on Aug. 1 of $7.50 a share on the prior lien stock.

Crop Outlook Poor But Supply Ample, Officials Declare

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Despite poor crop prospects, some government officials expressed the opinion that supplies of food for men and animals will be ample to meet domestic demands if the drought does not cause new and extensive havoc.

The official forecast of crops, based on July 1 conditions, just released, said that prospects were poorer than on any July 1 except 1934, the great drought year.

The report, issued by the crop reporting board, said indicated production of wheat was 638,399,000 bushels, an increase of nearly 15,000,000 over the amount actually harvested in 1935, but comparing with the 1928-32 average of 863,564,000. Corn prospects were placed at 2,244,834,000 bushels, a slight decrease from the 2,291,629,000 harvested last year. The 1928-32 average was 2,553,424,000.

Food Supplies Seen Ample

Trade authorities reported that as a result of combined persistent drought and heat, Iowa, the nation's banner corn-producing State, had little chance left now to raise in excess of 60 per cent of a normal crop.

From George A. Collier of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics came this comment:

"In view of fears expressed for 1936 production, the forecast is very encouraging and suggests there will be ample food and feed supplies if the figures are not drastically cut in August."

Other officials noted that the July 1 report did not take in the drought damage of the past 10 days, and in view of that they called the report "conservative."

"Drought conditions," the crop reporting board said, "have reached a point where crop prospects are rather definitely poorer than at this date (July 1) in any previous year except 1934. Prospects have been declining daily as successive millions of acres of crops were dried out beyond possible recovery."

The bulk of the corn crop, the board said, considering July 1 conditions, will stand considerable dry weather and a nearly average yield is still possible if rains are not too long delayed.

Not So Bad as in 1934

"Although the prospective supplies of feed grains," the board said, "including grains now on hand, are somewhat less than last year, and considerably below average, there seems no reason to look for a repetition of the 1934 shortage of these grains until the 100,000,000-acre corn crop, which is beginning to suffer over a wide area, shows further deterioration."

The board said its corn estimate took no account of changes since July 1, and that drought in the central corn belt since that date had caused prospects to be "more seriously threatened."

Greatest damage thus far as reflected by the report was shown in spring wheat prospects. The board forecast 126,314,000 bushels of spring wheat, compared to 159,241,000 for last year, and a 1928-32 average of 241,312,000 bushels.

"The July 1 reports," the board said, "received before the blistering hot weather of early July, indicated that in addition to the loss of about 10,000,000 acres of winter wheat seeded last fall, more than 11,000,000 acres of spring wheat and nearly as many acres of oats and barley would be abandoned.

"In the Dakotas, the loss of early crops is now probably as complete as in any previous drought."

Lumber Manufacturers Get Together July 20

WASHINGTON (AP)—Plans for a "mass convention" of directors of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and members of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association the week of July 20 in Seattle, Washington, are announced. The National Association's announcement predicted the week would be the "outstanding national lumber week of 1936."

A representative of each lumber-producing region will be asked to give a bird's-eye view of conditions and developments, and the trend of federal legislation and court decisions will be summarized, the national association said.

C. P. Winslow, director, Federal Forest Products Laboratory, is on the program for a discussion of the laboratory's program to stimulate the use of lumber.

The association said the first subject "will be that of an aggressive specialized American forest products industries lumber trade promotion campaign and definite means for financing it, both regionally and nationally."

A five-point program has been devised, as follows: fireproofing wood, dealing with the termite problem, prefabrication, expansion of retail merchandising, publications on small homes and designs, including wood interiors and exteriors.

A future policy on lumber export service also will be discussed.

Canners to Convene At Chicago in 1937

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the "plums" in the annual convention crop was assured to Chicago for early 1937 when officers of the National Canners Association and allied groups, meeting here, officially announced that their next gathering for the 10th consecutive year would be held in the Illinois metropolis from January 24 to 29.

This big annual session, which brings together every branch of the food industry, will, if precedent is any indication, attract more than 20,000 delegates. The usual expenditures paid by these convention visitors for hotel accommodations, meals, transportation, amusement and other activities is said to total more than a million dollars, a factor that has made this big annual get-together eagerly sought by every important convention city in the country.

Tin Control Works but Price Slumps as End of Pool Seen

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The action of the International Tin Committee on June 25 is increasing the production quota for tin from 85 per cent for the second quarter of this year to 90 per cent for the third quarter was one of the biggest surprises the tin trade has received in many years. Expectation that the 85 per cent quota would be continued, had been heightened by cables from both London and Amsterdam just a few days before the meeting. The change is small but significant.

1936 will be an unusually important year for the tin trade. The famous tin restriction agreement, set up in 1931 and generally considered as an outstanding success in a method which is usually an outstanding failure, expires on December 31, 1936. There is a strong chance that it may not be renewed. The 90 per cent quota decision of last week further increases the uncertainties. Though, naturally, no minutes of the meeting have been published, dissention behind the scenes is indicated by the fact that last week's decision should have been made on May 26, but the decision was put off to June 25, just six days before the third quarter begins.

Attempt to Stop Slump

The tin scheme was signed in February, 1931, by the British and Dutch Governments, replacing fitful voluntary programs which from 1929 on had tried to stem the fall in tin which began in 1927. From a 72-cent peak in that year tin skidded to 50 cents in 1929 and 25 cents in 1931. Of the 1929 record output of 192,000 tons, the largest source was Malaya (British: low-cost) with 69,000 tons. Malayan tin is sluiced or dredged. Dutch East Indies' output, about half that of Malaya, is similarly snatched from mud. Bolivia's tin (46,000 tons in 1929) comes chiefly from the Patino underground mines at higher cost. Nigeria's small output is high-cost. These four signed; Siam agreed.

From a base of the 1929 production of each country, 1931 quotas were set at 78 per cent. In August 1931, a pool took 21,000 tons off the market. In 1932 the quota was dropped to 33 per cent, or below consumption. Stocks dropped sharply and the price skyrocketed to 50 cents in 1933, near which it stayed until this spring. The quota was raised in 1934 to 50 per cent, but meantime the little outsiders raised their output from 10 per cent of the world's total in 1929-1931 to 20 per cent in 1933. A favorable offer, however, brought into the agreement the Belgian Congo (which raised its output from 1000 tons in 1930 to 6500 tons at present), French Indo-China, Portugal, and Cornwall. Another "buffer pool" took more tin off the market for the International Tin Committee. In 1935, stocks having fallen further, quota was raised to 45 per cent in March, 50 per cent in July, 65 per cent in August, 70 per cent in October, and finally to 80 per cent. The 1936 first quarter quota was 90 per cent, second quarter 85 per cent; third quarter (just announced) 85 per cent.

Stocks Near Low Point

The agreement has brought world visible tin stocks to a level that scrapes the bin. Present stocks of around 15,000 tons compare with 60,500 in 1931 and with an estimated bare requirement of 20,000 tons. Twice in recent months tin has been shipped from the United States to Great Britain to relax a tight position there, a modern version of carrying coals to Newcastle. A few months ago the grounding of a tinladen Japanese ship embarrassed the world's tin trade. American tin users are farming out their spare stocks to each other at fancy premiums.

Despite this tight position the price of tin has been dropping sharply. It slipped off its 50-cent ledge early this year and dropped below 40 cents last week, the lowest level since 1933, shattering the pool's claim of giving stability to tin's price. This decline is certainly not justified on the statistical position of tin, but presumably springs from an anticipation that either the pool or its present policies will go by the board. The price of tin can move far on little provocation, like that of most metals, on account of the relative inelasticity of near-term supply and immediate demand.

Low-Cost, High-Cost Conflict

The internal difficulty in the tin pool is the familiar one of a conflict between the interests of low-cost and high-cost producers. The conflict is at present epitomized in the Bolivian situation. A high-cost producer to start with, that country's output was sadly affected by the war with Ecuador, during which the mines were reported worked by forced labor. In the first four months of 1936 it produced only 40 per cent of its quota. An effort was begun in April to make up some of this loss, but it has had little success. The other signatories presumably want either that some of Bolivia's quota be given them or that the over-all quota be raised.

Some of the Malay low-cost producers were not in favor of the restriction scheme to start with. They could make money at low prices for tin and were reluctant to forfeit the advantages of their lower costs in order to hold the umbrella over weaker existing and potential competitors. They had to make further sacrifices in 1935 in order to make room in the agreement for the rapidly growing production of the outsiders named above. Now Siam is restive and wants a much increased quota, while Bolivia is unwilling to give up a quota which at least at present she cannot fill.

One trade guess at the reason for the recent increase to 90 per cent is that the present signatories want to give Siam a taste of what nearly unrestricted production would mean to the price of tin.

Critics of tin control, and in particular the more unregenerate low-cost producers, say that it was useful in meeting an emergency but it has merely postponed the ultimate solution of the problem of excess capacity. For a heavy oversupply of tin there has been substituted an artificial shortage, but effective supply and demand have not yet been adjusted. The high price tends to discourage consumption and to encourage every little country and promoter that can do so to scrape tin out of the ground. It hardly seems desirable to them that high-cost mines should be kept open indefinitely while low-cost production is simultaneously choked off.

Electric Refrigeration Sales Break Records

NEW YORK—Confirming predictions that electric refrigeration would continue to grow in popularity for many years to come, world sales of household electric refrigerators by manufacturers to distributing outlets smashed all monthly records during April, reaching a total of 321,300 units.

A brochure issued by the Kelvinator Corporation's research foundation, entitled "An Economist's Appraisal of Domestic Electric Refrigeration," declared that recent technical advances in the manufacture of electric refrigerators, which have resulted in more efficient operation at reduced cost, insured the continued expansion of the industry. The brochure was prepared by Dr. Warren M. Persons, a member of the advisory committee of Kelvinator's Foundation, a former professor of economics at Harvard University.

Sales during April surpassed by 35,000 the number during March, when the last previous record was established. April marked the first time in the history of electric refrigeration that sales for a month have surpassed the 300,000 mark, the figures also indicated.

Food Prices Jump As Drought Factor Becomes Apparent

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—Drought, which sooner or later touches consumers' pocketbooks as it does farmers' crops, has increased wholesale food commodity prices in some cases as much as 50 per cent in the last three weeks.

Statisticians said today this development would affect the cost of food at retail counters in varying degrees. In the prices of some articles, such as butter and eggs and a few vegetables, they said, the influence of the drought already was apparent.

Prospects of advanced food costs color the latest authoritative survey showing a mounting cost of living. The National Industrial Conference Board reported the cost of living of wage earners rose 1.7 per cent in June and was more than 4 per cent higher than a year ago.

Food, accounting for one third of the family budget, rose 4.7 per cent over May and was 5.7 per cent higher than a year ago. Currently, this survey showed, food is only 16 per cent cheaper than it was in the 1929 boom period.

Cash butter is now wholesaling at the highest level since April and is the most expensive for any July since 1930. Standard grades of butter are quoted above 33 cents a pound compared with 28 cents the middle of June. Egg prices have gained almost a cent a dozen wholesale in the past two weeks. Trade reports in produce circles indicated retail prices have followed the trend in butter.

Meat prices have had a tendency to ease because of the influx of livestock from drought districts. Most grades of steer beef are from 4 to 25 per cent lower than a year ago at wholesale while pork cuts are wholesaling 7 to 14 per cent less.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Unemployment has several causes, which must be separated if remedies are to be discovered for each disease. One method of analysis is to distinguish three kinds: normal unemployment, due to seasonal fluctuations, technological changes, unemployability, etc, which presumably will always be with us; cyclical unemployment, attributed to the fluctuations of the trade cycle, and curable by proper monetary measures; and special unemployment which must be treated individually on its merits. It may be assumed that in southeastern England before 1929, there was no cyclical or special unemployment, and this may be used as a basis for estimating roughly the extent of normal and cyclical unemployment at present throughout the country; the excess in each area must be attributed to special causes.

It is suggested by the Economist that on such an analysis, in July 1929 cyclical unemployment was nil, normal unemployment 644,000 and special unemployment 484,000. At the bottom of the depression in 1932 normal unemployment was 682,000, cyclical unemployment had grown to 894,000 and special to 1,174,000.

Cheap Money Policy Helps

Thanks to the cheap money policy introduced in 1932, by 1935 most of the cyclical unemployment had been eliminated, so that normal unemployment may then have been 695,000 and cyclical 164,000. But special unemployment remains almost at its depression height at 1,074,000. And the nature of that unemployment is easily seen, since by far the largest part of it is found in the depressed areas, equipped to mine and manufacture for export: 322,000 in the northeast, 269,000 in the northwest, 179,000 in Scotland and 148,000 in Wales.

Large parts of these areas concentrating on coal mining, shipbuilding and textiles, are economically derelict. Unemployment has affected the distributing industries in these areas equally with the producing, while unemployment in the distributing trades in the southeast is a little over 6 per cent, in the northeast it is over 13 per cent and in Wales over 20 per cent. Living conditions in many of these areas are deplorable, and it is generally agreed that the assistance granted by the state unemployment insurance and assistance fund permits only a long-drawn-out fight against sickness and starvation, which gradually wears down the stamina of the population, particularly of the women, who have to do most of the fighting.

Export Trade Revival

Rapid recovery in these areas can only be secured through revival of the export trades for which they are equipped; failing this some assistance can be provided much more slowly by encouraging new industries to develop in the distressed areas and by transferring labor to other more prosperous areas.

Both of these palliatives are hard to apply. New industries do not want to start themselves in depressed areas, where although the labor may be cheap it is generally skilled only in one trade; where the market is small for lack of wages, where local taxation is high, and the mental atmosphere difficult. New industries are nt likely therefore to set up in the distressed areas without financial encouragement; patriotism has no financial merits.

Some relief has been provided for the existing industries by the derating act which prduces lower transport charges for their products. And the Government has recently formed a company with an initial capital of £1,000,000 to build factories in these regions, to be let to small manufacturers at lower than normal rents. But the manufacturer is reluctant to come.

Age a Deterrent

Transference to more prosperous areas is equally difficult for several reasons. A large percentage of the unemployed in the distressed areas are men over 50 who are not eager or able to start out on a new trade. Coal miners in particular are used to living in small villages where everyone knows everyone else, and they are very reluctant to migrate to strange industrial cities.

Voluntary transference is a tediously slow process. The Ministry of Labor maintains training centers at which men can be trained for work in new industries, where labor is needed, but according to the ministry's own report a great many unemployed refuse the offer of training since they do not wish to leave their native areas.

Adequate figures which will illustrate the effect of remedial measures upon the depressed areas are hard to obtain, but some useful information is given in a recent Ministry of Labor analysis of employment.

It appears that between 1923 and 1935 the number of insured workers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland increased by 16.6 per cent. The growth was widely different in different areas, jumping from a mere 3.5 per cent in Wales, 7 per cent in the northwest, 8.4 per cent in Scotland, 9 per cent in the northeast, to 46.5 per cent in southeast England, excluding London. The number of insured workers in employment increased over the 12 years, by only 11.1 per cent for the whole country; by 49 per cent in the southeast. In northeast England it fell by 4.5 per cent, and in Wales by 24.1 per cent.

Analyses by Industries

Analyses by industries, the building and associated industries show the greatest increase in the number of attached insured workers over 200 per cent increase in the 12 years in the electrical wiring and contracting industry, 137 per cent in heating and ventilating, 139 per cent in artificial stone and concrete, 137 per cent in heating and ventilating apparatus. The number attached to the pig iron industry decreased by 40.5 per cent; to the shipbuilding and repairing by nearly 40 per cent; and to coal mining by 22.2 per cent.

In coal mining, while the numbers in employment fell by 45.7 per cent, the numbers attached to the industry fell by only 22.2 per cent. Transference from the industry, for all causes, has not kept pace with the fall in employment. And some of the miners have been transferred more in name than in fact.

Transference of Workers

In 1929-31 the Labor Government encouraged public works by local authorities, and the numbers attached to this industry increased rapidly, only to find themselves unemployed again, this time registered as in the public works industry, when the National Government put a stop to public works in the interests of economy. The number of insured workers in public works was 126 per cent higher in 1935 than in 1923; the number employed was 113 per cent higher than 1923 in 1931, but only 60 per cent higher in 1935. Instead of being counted as out of work miners, they are now called out of work public works employees.

The Ministry of Labor gives the following figures for the gross departures from the coal industry, for all causes: 1935—72,000; 1934—71,000; 1933—49,000; 1932—37,000; 1931—61,000; 1930—80,000. But in 1935 the number of new entrants was as high as 29,000, so that the net transference from the industry is appreciably lower than the gross figures above. There are still at least 250,000 miners now unemployed who will in all probability never be employed as miners again.

Transfer from depressed to prosperous areas has been considerably less than the transfer from depressed industries, since some of the labor has remained within the depressed areas. Figures for the geographical areas suggest that the total transference does not amount to more than 20,000 a year. In theory this might be very greatly increased, but only by means of a very active State policy, which is not likely to be adopted.

Adams Express Company Is Offering Debentures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Holders of Adams Express Company noncallable collateral trust 4 per cent distribution bonds of 1907, due 1947, and its noncallable collateral trust 50-year 4 per cent bonds, due March 1, 1948, outstanding in the hands of the public in the aggregate principal amount of $9,771,000, have the opportunity to exchange their bonds for an equal principal amount of new 10-year 4¼ per cent debentures of the company.

The new debentures will be dated August 1, 1936. They will be redeemable in whole or in part at any time at the option of the company at prices ranging from 105 on or before August 1, 1937, to 100½ on or before August 1, 1943, and thereafter at 100, plus accrued interest in each case. They are being offered by the company only in exchange for the currently outstanding 4 per cent bonds in the hands of the public. Thus the new debentures will carry a higher coupon rate and have a slightly earlier maturity than the present bonds.

The present net asset value of the stock of the Adams Express Company, of which there are 1,672,500 shares outstanding in the hands of the public, is approximately $15.50 a share.

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

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COTTON salesman, well connected; experienced on Liverpool cotton market; offers services as agent to cotton shippers and merchants. A. N. CONWAY, 77 Canning St., Liverpool, Eng.

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AGENTS WANTED
My Christmas Card Box now ready; the best 21 assortment ever; your profits as high as 100%; sample box on approval; start now. Elmer Pease 43 Colonial Ave. Springfield Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BEAUTIFUL STUDIO—Grand piano; 5 weeks $65; July 21st. Apt. 9 B. B., 205 West 57th St., New York City. Cir. 7-5420.

BOSTON—Cool, airy room, alcove, kitchenette, bath; carefully managed house; near Fenway; $30-$35 monthly; furnished. 64 Hemenway st.

DUNELLEN, N. J.—Two nicely furnished housekeeping rooms, all conveniences, constant hot water; pleasant location; $7.50 weekly. 428 Prospect Ave.

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AUGUST FIRST—4 rooms overlooking park adjoining Christian Science church; subway across street, near Hudson; good management; moderate rent. 165 Pinehurst Ave., N. Y. C., 2-F.

N. Y. C. 94th, 69 W.—Entire 2d floor, private 20-foot house, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, terrace, fireplaces, electric refrigeration, telephone extension; attractive, quiet home for adult business people; references required.

AUCTION SALES

PICKEREL POND, Laconia, N. H.—Auction Sale, July 15, 2:30 D. S. T. To settle an estate. Small farmhouse and barn, 100 acres. Borders Pickerel Pond. Excellent location for permanent or summer residence. For information apply R. G. Tilton, 480 Main St., Laconia, N. H.

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HOUSEKEEPING cottages to let on Belgrade Lakes; sand beach. Address LEON C. GLEASON, Oakland, R. D. 1, Maine.

CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 165 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday morning Services at 10:45 A. M. Sunday Evening Services at 7:30 P. M., during July and August.

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PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.—Improve your dancing for vacation; adults and children; correct posture.

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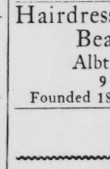

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SUMMER HATS
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Everything for
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NEW, SILENT
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ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
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Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
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Heath's Bldgs., cor. Von Brandis and Pritchard Sts. Phone 22-6451

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for
Dainty Lunches, Teas and Suppers
Redecorated and Ventilated
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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Our Speciality
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Solomon & McGlashan
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'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

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Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters, etc.
Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
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Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

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Bedggood Shoes Stocked
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Australia's Most Famous House for
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PIANOS — ORGANS
Supplied on Easy Terms
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Prices Moderate
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CUT GLASS
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Beauty Specialist
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and COSTUME MAKER
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PRINTER, ETC.

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CHATSWOOD
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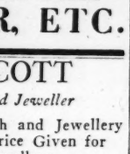

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I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognized terms, viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement.

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Address.....
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Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
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Mather's
DEPARTMENT STORE
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Gifts and Stationery
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon
LIVERPOOL ST.

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Tea and Produce Merchants
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PRICE QUALITY SERVICE

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H. ADAMS
PRINTER & PUBLISHER
6 JAMES ST · GEELONG
QUALITY & SERVICE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
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Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

The Only Exclusive French Salon for Really Smart HATS GOWNS SPORTS WEAR
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10/- Day and Fares. Tel. L. 2976

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Ladies' Wear Specialists
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CLAY KNIT Tailored Knitwear
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171 High Street, Kew.

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Book Shop and Library
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To the Man Who Does the Job
J. LOWY
Watch Repair Specialist
McEwan House,
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HATS LINGERIE
First Floor, Block Arcade · Elizabeth Street

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GIFTS! GIFTS!
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Opposite Christian Science church
St. Kilda Rd. *and at*
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Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura
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Plume and Mobiloil sold here.
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GIFT NOVELTIES
LAMPS AND SHADES
TEA AND DINNER SETS
COLORED GLASS AND POTTERY BOWLS
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ROSE and FRUIT TREES
Special Catalog
POST FREE
GILL & SEARLE
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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

THE WATTLE
for
TEAS
LUNCHEONS
DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins Street, MELBOURNE C 1
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GOWNS, HATS
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LADIES prefer
BOND'S HATS
With an Air!!
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

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Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
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Probate and Mortgage Valuations
Cr. Toorak and Summerhill Rds., Hartwell, E. 6. (East Camberwell). Tel. W. 5883
Real Estate Service and Advice with Pleasure

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A Guest Home in the Hills
MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water All Bedrooms and Sewered.
No Wireless.
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Tel. Kalorama 6

The NUTSHELL PTY. LTD.
Finest Household Delicacies, Preserved Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, etc.
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PETY. LTD.
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WASHING By WEIGHT
26 Howson St.
Tels. U. 3171 and U. 3172 Malvern. S. E. 4

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Elsternwick

GROCER
H. W. Hemsley
408 New Street, ELSTERNWICK
Near Martin Street
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service and Delivery.
Bon Ami, Postum, Havelock Flour sold here.
Havelock SELF RAISING FLOUR

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DADLEY'S LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for
WALKOVER
and SAXONE SHOES
also PACKARD SLIPPERS
200 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

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Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

TELEPHONE 32-930 ESTIMATES GIVEN
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REGISTERED PLUMBER
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Jobbing Work a Specialty

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Builder and Contractor
3 Woodchester Avenue, Christchurch
Artistic Homes Planned and Built

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialist
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

IT IS not the position, but the disposition that makes life worth living.
—PASTIME

Daily Features

THOSE who bring sunshine into the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.—J. M. BARRIE.

Monitor Movie Guide

'The Poor Little Rich Girl' Newest Shirley Temple Vehicle

Shirley Temple in "The Poor Little Rich Girl"

Frankie and Johnnie—Picture based on the bawdy-sentimental ballad of the same name. Not to be confused with the short made by Charles Laughton and Elsa Lanchester. This one has Chester Morris and Helen Morgan.

The Poor Little Rich Girl—Newest vehicle for Shirley Temple shows the small star, neglected by her money-making film father, running away and being adopted by two vaudevillians "at liberty." With song and dance hits. Alice Faye, Jack Haley, Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen, Claude Gillingwater.

Pride of the Marines—Charles Bickford plays a hard-boiled marine who becomes interested in an orphan boy (Billy Burrud) and also in a young woman (Florence Rice).

The Return of Sophie Lang—A sequel to "The Notorious Sophie Lang," again featuring Gertrude Michael, as an international jewel thief. The film, made from popular magazine stories by Frederick Irving Anderson, deals with robbery and romance on the high seas. Elizabeth Patterson, Colin Tapley, Purnell Pratt.

San Francisco—Again the Barbary Coast as setting for a tough melodrama with Clark Gable as a gambler who so fascinates a prima donna (Jeanette MacDonald) that she forsakes opera to sing cheap songs in his honky-tonk. For adults with a taste for raw meat garnished with pastry, and a representation of the great fire for climax. With a strong cast including Spencer Tracy, Jack Holt, Kenneth Harlan, Charles Judels, Ted Healey.

Secret Agent—Some of Somerset Maugham's "Ashenden" stories developed into a spy film. Introduces the notable John Gielgud as the British agent Ashenden, who is assigned to do away with a German spy. On the same task are Madeleine Carroll and Peter Lorre. Alfred Hitchcock, who directed "The Man Who Knew Too Much" and "The 39 Steps," has failed in this instance to sustain cumulative interest in a complicated plot interspersed with repellent touches.

The Song and Dance Man—Modernized version of George M. Cohan's famous play about the girl dancer who is helped by a braggart partner to make good in New York and to capture a millionaire husband. With new song numbers. Claire Trevor, Paul Kelly, Ruth Donnelly, Michael Whalen.

The White Angel—Kay Francis as "the Lady With a Lamp" who gave up all personal ties to bring comfort to the wounded soldiers in the Crimea and to take nursing in wartime out of the age of barbarism. Ian Hunter, Donald Woods, Nigel Bruce, Donald Crisp, George Curzon, Halliwell Hobbes, Egon Brecher.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Salad in Cellophane Bags

AN ENTERPRISING firm in Hollywood has developed a profitable business, through daily distribution to all vegetable and fruit departments in local groceries, of "salad bags." These are colorful and attractive, as they are filled with finely shredded red and white cabbage, carrots, radishes, celery, turnips, etc., and a couple of whole radishes, a stalk or two of celery, and a few leaves of lettuce for garnishing. A 10-cent bag is enough for a family meal.

At this season of the year when salads are particularly popular, almost anyone could buy cellophane bags and a shredder from a 5 and 10-cent store, and commence daily deliveries to local grocers.—Mrs. Blythe K., Los Angeles.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

LAST Saturday, being a holiday, you may recall that the week's really difficult cryptogram was published on Friday. This substitution caused a Chicago reader, who signs himself "Home Run Bob," to comment as follows:

HVMHVOVHH XIBKGH HLNV *HZGFIWZBH HFIVOB HFKKIVHH HFXXVHH. MLD *UIRWZB YZGH ULI *HZGFIWZB. (*QFOB ULFI) YFNKRMT ULFI YZTH—ML OVHH!

2. Letter Changing

THE heat wave that has spread out over the United States led a Kansas City reader to submit the following: Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, change HEAT to WAVE in six moves.

3. Tongue-Twister

THE appeal for tongue-twisters brought this one from an Oakland, Calif., reader who suggests trying to say it quickly 3 times in succession: "Three gray geese and three gray ganders." Speaking of short tongue-twisters, try repeating this one quickly: "Rubber Buggy Bumpers!"

4. Riddle

A READER from Stoke on Trent England, submits this tricky little riddle: "What was the largest island in the world before Australia was discovered?"

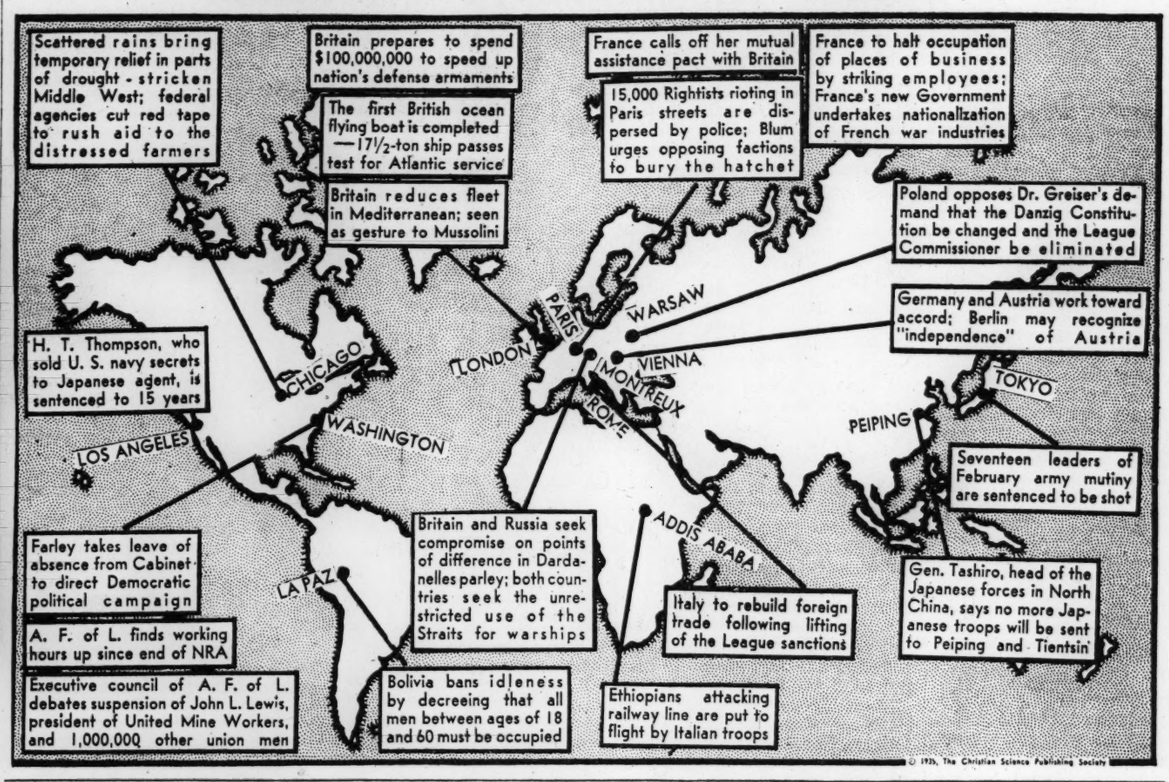
5. Phonetic Rebus

TODAY'S rebus represents, in three words, the completion of a good meal. The first word contains 5 letters; the next 6, and the last 5 letters. Study the position of the letters in connection with the clue given above. It is partly phonetic.

EdR TmS

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Scattered rains bring temporary relief in parts of drought-stricken Middle West; federal agencies cut red tape to rush aid to the distressed farmers
Britain prepares to spend $100,000,000 to speed up nation's defense armaments
The first British ocean flying boat is completed—17½-ton ship passes test for Atlantic service
Britain reduces fleet in Mediterranean; seen as gesture to Mussolini
France calls off her mutual assistance pact with Britain
15,000 Rightists rioting in Paris streets are dispersed by police; Blum urges opposing factions to bury the hatchet
France to halt occupation of places of business by striking employees; France's new Government undertakes nationalization of French war industries
Poland opposes Dr. Greiser's demand that the Danzig Constitution be changed and the League Commissioner be eliminated
Germany and Austria work toward accord; Berlin may recognize "independence" of Austria
H. T. Thompson, who sold U. S. navy secrets to Japanese agent, is sentenced to 15 years
Farley takes leave of absence from Cabinet to direct Democratic political campaign
A. F. of L. finds working hours up since end of NRA
Executive council of A. F. of L. debates suspension of John L. Lewis, president of United Mine Workers, and 1,000,000 other union men
Britain and Russia seek compromise on points of difference in Dardanelles parley; both countries seek the unrestricted use of the Straits for warships
Bolivia bans idleness by decreeing that all men between ages of 18 and 60 must be occupied
Italy to rebuild foreign trade following lifting of the League sanctions
Ethiopians attacking railway line are put to flight by Italian troops
Seventeen leaders of February army mutiny are sentenced to be shot
Gen. Tashiro, head of the Japanese forces in North China, says no more Japanese troops will be sent to Peiping and Tientsin
CHICAGO
LONDON
PARIS
WARSAW
VIENNA
MONTREUX
ROME
TOKYO
PEIPING
WASHINGTON
LOS ANGELES
LA PAZ
ADDIS ABABA
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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Association

THIS is a game that is educational as well as entertaining, and is suitable for a large as well as a small number of players:

Supply each person with paper and pencil, and select one person as leader. The leader is to read off the names of objects which have been prepared beforehand, and the players are to associate a famous person with each object. For example, "hatchet" should be identified with Washington; "rail fences," Lincoln; "a kite," Franklin; "a muddy cloak," Raleigh; "a lonely island," Robinson Crusoe; "a burning bush," Moses; "a glass slipper," Cinderella; "an apple," William Tell; "a silver lamp," Aladdin; "a smooth, round stone," David; "long hair," Samson; "a dove," Noah; "a spider web," Robert Bruce; "a key," Bluebeard; "a wolf," Red Riding Hood; "a steamboat," Robert Fulton.

The player who accounts for the most objects is the winner.—Caroline S., Buffalo.

Heroism

BE SYSTEMATICALLY heroic in little unnecessary points, do every day or two something for no other reason than its difficulty, so that, when the hour of dire need draws nigh, it may find you not unnerved and untrained to stand the test.—*William James.*

In Lighter Vein

Tall Story

The talk in the club was on sensible dogs. Brown said: "I have the best in the world. Soon after I got it the wife and I went out. On coming home I found the dog lying on the sofa, so I gave him a scolding. Next time I came in he was on the floor, but on finding the sofa was warm I gave him another scolding."

"I suppose that cured him," said Jones.

"Not exactly," said Brown. "You see, the next time he was standing by the sofa, blowing on it to cool it."—*Tit-Bits.*

Perhaps

Johnny: "What is a brick hod used for, Daddy?"

Father: "Why, for carrying bricks of course. You should know that. It explains itself."

Johnny (after a moment's silence): "Then I suppose a tripod is used for carrying tripe?"—*Montreal Star.*

The Question

Grade 1 was having a lesson on birds. After some discussion the fact was established that birds eat fruit.

One little girl, however, was unconvinced.

"But, teacher," she asked, raising her hand, "how can the birds open the cans?"—*Grit.*

At the Museum

Two little girls had been taken by their mother to visit the university museum. They were particularly impressed with an Egyptian mummy among the curiosities, and returned to look at it again and again.

When they reached home, their mother overheard them telling of their adventures to their youngest sister. "And, oh, Mary!" said the younger of the two girls, "you should have seen the rummy!"

"That wasn't a rummy" said the other with an air of great superiority. "That was a dummy."

A Discovery

Banker: "I have figured out what is wrong with this country."

Broker: "What is it?"

Banker: "We are trying to run this country with only one Vice-President!"—*Grit.*

Second Fiddle

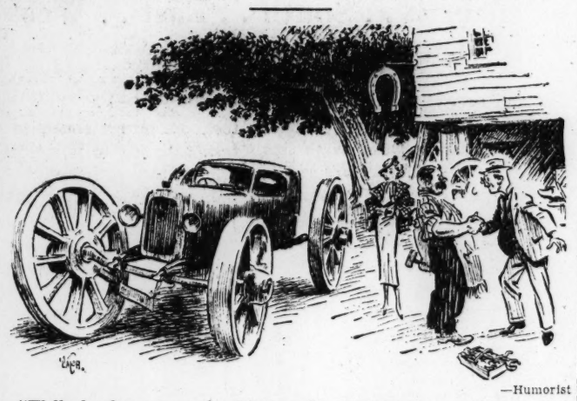
Teacher: "You were late this morning, Willie. Please bring an excuse from the head of your family."

Willie: "Mamma's away. Is it all right for Pa to send one?"

Appropriate

"What's the name of that song dedicated to the early morning milkman?"

"Oh, you mean 'Wagon Squeals.'"



—Humorist

"Well, thanks very much, old chap. You've helped us out of a rather mean predicament."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For the Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Regina, Sask., Can.

EVERYONE knew William Stokes was a radical. He was often on platforms inveighing against social injustice, clamoring for economic freedom for the masses. But what everyone did not know was that this burning reformer felt his brother's need so keenly that he was willing to forgo his salary as secretary-treasurer of the village of North Regina (adjoining the city of Regina) in order that the school might be kept open.

Only after Mr. Stokes passed on did it become known that for a number of years the secretary drew only sufficient money for the barest necessities, so that the teachers should not go without.

Not one of Mr. Stokes's salary checks for the past two years had been cashed; and the village is indebted to his estate for a total of approximately $4300, covering arrears of salary which the late secretary refused to take.

"He would rather go without his own salary than see the teachers go short," said Mr. Milton, the overseer. "And I have known him to dig into his own pocket and give the teachers enough money to tide them over the summer holidays."

Today

LOOK not mournfully into the Past: it comes not back again. Wisely improve the Present: it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy Future without fear and with a manly heart.—*Longfellow.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absorb—It is an *s*, not a *z*.

Authority — *Au-thor'-ih-ty* (*au* as in *haul*, *o* short, commonly with a circumflex trace, *i* short).

In comparing *authority* and *power*, Crabbe (*English Synonyms*) says:

Authority is confined to that species of *power* which is derived from some legitimate source. . . . *Power* exists independently of all right; *authority* is founded only on right. A king has the *power* to be cruel, but he never has the *authority* to be so. . . .

Power may be seized either by fraud or force; *authority* is derived from some present law, or delegated by a higher *power*. Despotism is an assumed *power*, it acknowledges no law but the will of the individual; it is therefore exercised by no *authority*. The sovereign holds his *power* by the law of God; for God is the source of all *authority* which is commensurate with His goodness, His power, and His wisdom. . . . Man as the minister of God's *authority* . . . exceeds that *authority* if he do anything contrary to God's will. . . .

Climax — *Kli'-max* (*i* long, *a* short).

When one climbs a ladder, each rung takes him a bit higher until the top is reached. This figure so well expressed the notion of the proper form for a speech or play that the Greeks used their word *klimax*, "ladder," in the rhetorical sense of "a mounting by degrees to the highest pitch of expression." They applied the term also to the last or highest degree of expressi , the culmination.

Colossians — Preferably three syllables, *Ko-losh'-anz* (first *o* as in *obey*, second short, *a* clipped-short).

Debris — The new Webster's regards this word as sufficiently Anglicized to warrant the preferred pronunciation *deh-bree'* (*e* short, *ee* as in *feet*).

Our word was borrowed directly from the French *débris*, "fragments," from the Old French *debrisier*, "to break in pieces." The word conjures up a picture of ruins or remains; of rubbish, especially that which results from the breaking down or destruction of anything. There is nothing useful about debris. It is in the way—the result of a complete collapse—and must be removed before anything constructive can be done.

Eternal, eternity—In the measured tempo of public speaking there is little to distinguish between the first *e* in "eternal" and "eternity" and the long *e* sound in "ease." In fact, the first vowel in the two words first mentioned has all the initial quality of the long *e*, even in conversational speech; it lacks only some of the vanishing quantity; that is, the *e* sound is abandoned at the point long *e* normally begins to vanish into short *i*.

Finity—Each *i* is short.

Froward—*Fro'-werd* (*o* long, *e* as in *maker*).

In studying this interesting word we soon encounter the Anglo-Saxon *fromweard*, "about to depart," quite the opposite of "toward." One who was continually pulling away from things and conventions was recognized as perverse or peevish; and so we have come to use the word today to designate one who is not willing to comply with what is required or reasonable.

Although the word is not in wide current usage, it occurs a score or more times in the Scriptures. In "from the man that speaketh froward things" (Proverbs 2:12), the word translates the Hebrew *tahpukah*, "a perversity or fraud."

Pagan — *Pay'-gan* (first *a* long, second clipped-short).

The Latin *pagus* meant "canton" or "district," and *paganus* meant "villager." As dwellers in the villages and other outlying places embraced Christianity later than the inhabitants of cities, the word *paganus* became synonymous with "unbeliever." There is, therefore, a sermon wrapped up in this small word, for it bears witness to the fact that the early Christians, instead of preaching the gospel first quietly in the villages, went at once courageously into the great cities. The word "heathen" also carries a similar lesson, for people in the cities heard the gospel before those who lived out on the heaths, and the inhabitants there were regarded as unbelievers.

One definition of "pagan," then, is "one who has not accepted the Bible's teachings about God and man," either because the person has not heard of them or because he is definitely irreligious. "Heathen" now carries with it the implication of practicing idolatry; "pagan," however, is applied to one who is indifferent to what we call true religion.

Daily Anecdote

How Lincoln Got Blackstone

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE following story was told by Abraham Lincoln to Mr. A. J. Conant, the artist, who painted his portrait in Springfield in 1860:

"One day a man who was migrating to the West drove up in front of my store with a wagon which contained his family and household effects. He asked me if I would buy an old barrel for which he had no room in his wagon, and which, he said, contained nothing of special value. I did not want it; but to oblige him, I bought it and paid him, I think, half a dollar for it. Without further examination I put it away in the store and forgot all about it. Some time after, in overhauling things, I came upon the barrel. I emptied it upon the floor to see what it contained and found at the bottom of the rubbish a complete edition of Blackstone's Commentaries.

"I began to read these famous works, and I had plenty of time; for during the long summer days, when the farmers were busy with their crops, my customers were few and far between. The more I read, the more intensely interested I became. Never in my whole life was my mind so thoroughly absorbed. I read until I devoured them."

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Alleluia

IN THE first verse of the nineteenth chapter of the Apocalypse, the Revelator informs us that he "heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying Alleluia"; while we learn from verse 4 (Revised Version) that the same cry was taken up by the 24 elders and the four living creatures.

The term "Alleluia" represents a Greek word of similar spelling, which in turn was formed on the analogy of the Hebrew "Hallelujah;" and is clearly intended to have the same meaning. "Hallelujah" signifies simply, "Praise ye" (*Hallelu*) "Jah" (a shortened form of the word *Jahweh*, sometimes spelled Jehovah and is usually rendered "Praise ye the LORD." A similar thought is brought out in verse 5 of this same nineteenth chapter of Revelation, where "a voice" calls upon the people to "Praise our God," and they reply "Alleluia" (verse 6).

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Resigning and Accusing

Question: (a) Is it permissible for a member in giving his reasons for resigning from an office to bring up charges against another member, naming that person and reading a paper specifically accusing that person of various misdemeanors, when the bylaws provide that violations of any kind on the part of members shall be reported in writing to the board of directors?

(b) May a member, in any circumstances, bring up matters against another member in an open business meeting?

(c) What should a chairman do if such action is taken? or attempted?

(d) What redress would the accused member have?

Answer: (a) A resignation is a question of privilege. It does not, however, include the privilege of making charges against a fellow member when the bylaws provide a different procedure.

(b) Not if the bylaws require that written charges be filed with the board.

(c) Declare the member out of order.

(d) If the person making the charges accepts the ruling of the chair before actually naming the person accused, or if having done so, withdraws the remarks, the incident should be considered closed. If the member persists, the assembly may take appropriate disciplinary measures, ranging from a motion of censure to the extreme of preferring charges of disorderly conduct.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Explodes a Theory*

By LE PELLEY

LET'S GO AND REALLY FIND OUT ALL ABOUT THAT WORK MR. LANEY IS DOING !
YES... LET'S
MR. LANEY....WE THINK YOU'RE WASTING A LOT OF TIME STAYING DOWN ALL DAY LOOKING AT THOSE PICTURES .....
TUBBY...THIS IS IMPORTANT WORK ... THESE PICTURES MAY SUPPLY A HISTORY OF PRIMITIVE AGES...
I DON'T SEE HOW THEY CAN
YOU DON'T? LISTEN MY BOY...DO YOU KNOW WHO DREW THESE PICTURES !?
YES—OF COURSE
?..... WHO ?
I DID
AUK !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Cryptogram Fan*

By THE HAGERS

'U' IS 'T' AND 'M' IS 'U'—
(THESE CRYPTOGRAMS HAVE GOT ME TOO.)
AND ALL THESE 'F'S REPLACE WHAT LETTER?
(AT CROSSWORD PUZZLES I'M MUCH BETTER.)
SHOULD I TOO LONG KEEP AT THIS GRIND,
DON'T BE SURPRISED SOME DAY TO FIND
BENEATH THIS STRIP, DEAR SIR OR MA'AM,
MY COUPLETS DONE IN CRYPTOGRAM.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

World Union à la Moscow

THE most impressive feature of the new Soviet Constitution as explained so illuminatingly by the Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is the provision for the adherence of other countries. The Constitution is an "organic law for a World Socialist Union." So this is the lodestar of the Soviet Union under Stalin as it was of the Soviet Union under Lenin. The avowal will come as somewhat of a surprise to those who had imagined that the U. S. S. R. had renounced world revolution and embraced a new nationalism.

This feeling arose when Stalin superseded Trotzky as the real power in Moscow. Trotzky felt that the Soviet Union could not survive till it had created satellites on its borders. The first was to be industrial Germany. In the days when the ex-Allies tried to "squeeze Germany till the pips squeaked," there was some justification for Moscow's expectation that Germany would turn Bolshevist. It was not till the Germans passed through the horror of the post-war adjustment into the (temporary) haven of the Weimar Constitution that the Soviets acknowledged their misjudgment. Then their eyes turned to the East, where the Chinese Republic was in equal turmoil.

Agents, political and military, were dispatched to China. A never-ending stream of money and propaganda began to flow from Moscow. Eventually it all bore fruit. The Bolshevists captured the Chinese revolutionary party, but before the revolution came to its triumphant finale in the establishment of the Government at Nanking, the Bolshevists themselves had been ousted. The ousting led to the eclipse of Trotzky.

It was then that the Soviets ostensibly ceased to fish in troubled foreign waters. Stalin turned inward to the task of internal reconstruction. He launched the drive for regimenting the Russian people to the task of starving themselves into industrial (and military) greatness. In foreign affairs the diplomats disowned the activities of the Third International. Thus the Comintern, with its goal of a world revolution, appeared in the guise of an entity separate and distinct from the Soviet state. It just happened to have its headquarters in Moscow, according to the diplomats. With such assurances, they made for the U. S. S. R. a place in the comity of nations while Stalin was pushing his Five-Year Plan at home.

To close observers, however, the difference between Stalin and Trotzky was merely one of emphasis. Both being good Marxists, they acknowledged the "inevitability" of a world revolution, and were committed to it. All that divided them was that the eager Trotzky wished to go forward with the "grand design" without waiting for the internal reconstruction of Russia while his more cautious colleague demanded a strong Russia as a *point d'appui*. Stalin differed from the more doctrinaire Trotzky, too, in thinking that it was practicable to accomplish the task without the external support of another Soviet state. All that he required was a foreign policy aimed at establishing friendships among the capitalist states.

History will probably give the palm to Stalin as the superior tactician. Harried from East and West, the Soviet Union might have been invaded before now if Trotzky had been in the saddle. It was the collectivization movement on the farms, coupled with a good crop, that probably saved Siberia from Japanese penetration in 1932. The skill of Soviet diplomacy in seeking friendships, in joining the League of Nations, and in insisting at Geneva for peace to be one and indivisible—all this has probably saved Russia from invasion from the west.

The Soviet Constitution thus recalls to the observer the fundamental tenet in the Marxian creed which he may have been in some danger of forgetting since Trotzky's downfall. This is the tenet of "an organic law for a world Socialist Union." It is the kernel of this new pill. As for the pill itself, it is described as "the most democratic constitution in the world." The inclusion of a bill of rights is, apparently, the warrant for the description. But, as Dorothy Thompson remarked on her return from Germany, words nowadays have different significations in different countries.

The freedom of worship established in the Soviet Constitution, for instance, is merely freedom "to perform religious rites." It does not mean freedom to proselytize, despite the fact that there is the utmost freedom, under the state's own direction, to carry on antireligious propaganda. Also, there is freedom of speech, but if anyone should attack the Marxian ideology, no constitution would save him from the tender mercies of the OGPU. This freedom! It is, as before, the privilege only of the elite of the Soviet Union, namely, the Communist Party; and under its theory other peoples will be free, as our correspondent observes, only when "a world-wide union of Socialist governments has been achieved."

Treaty-Breakers Take Note!

MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, the new Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, has been expressing a moral truth. "The faithful," says a proclamation issued at Addis Ababa, over the signature of this authority, "shall be happy, but those who break their promises shall be destroyed. This is the law of Rome, with which Rome in the past has conquered all the nations and peoples of the earth."

So right-thinking nations—great and small—can now approve wholeheartedly this Italian precept.

Let treaty-breakers only take note!

Too Many Rabbits

THE headmaster at Rugby, Mr. P. H. B. Lyon, was addressing the boys on Speech Day recently. Some things he told them deserve a wider audience. He does not believe that their best preparation to take rightful part in a very troubled modern world is to spend a great amount of time in trying to keep pace with changing policies of parties and nations often abandoned overnight.

Without admitting that all study of current events is unprofitable the devourer of many newspapers and magazines and the wearied radio listener-in may go at least part way with the distinguished scholar. Having gathered yesterday, for instance, that the Postmaster General of the United States is an altruist, selflessly devoting all energies to rescuing him and other "forgotten men" he is horrified to learn today that Dick Turpin and Jesse James were positively impeccable in comparison with the leader of the National Democratic Committee.

Comfortably convinced of the virtues of the League of Nations, which a broadcaster hails as the world's foremost political and economic savior, he becomes a bit jumpy when the militant Mr. Garvin in the London Observer discloses hitherto—even for him—unreached peaks of phrasemaking in uncovering the perfectly puerile pusillanimity of the delegates at Geneva.

After which the aforesaid devourer of news is left breathless as a wire-haired terrier we once observed attempting to run down every jackrabbit on a western prairie. And pretty willing to agree with the headmaster's dictum:

> What is lacking in the modern world is not information but reason, not knowledge but wisdom, not policy but principle, not efficiency but morality.

As the victim of ten thousand conflicting reports seizes moments for silent thought, he is inclined at times to echo the entreaty of Martial, the Roman epigrammatist, "Unmerciful man, do at last take pity on us, and at length hold your peace."

Why Not a Clean Sweep?

AMERICAN names will be conspicuous by their scarcity when the Lord Mayor of Dublin spins the drum for the next drawing of the Irish Free State Hospital Sweepstakes lottery. That much is made certain by the quick succession of raids in New York City the other day in which a million Irish lottery tickets and a van load of mailing lists and paraphernalia were seized by police and federal agents. Ten persons were arrested on the charge of violating the federal statute which forbids using the mails to distribute lottery tickets.

This is the most important drive that has yet been made to stamp out American participation in this prodigious gambling enterprise; it represents the first really successful coup against *distributors* of foreign lottery tickets.

The Post Office Department does a surprisingly effective job in view of conditions it has to buck, particularly the free advertising obtained from newspapers that print everything in the way of news about the winners and nothing about the millions who lose.

Federal postal laws bar the mails to newspapers which print anything construed as promoting or advertising a lottery. The inconsistency in the enforcement of these federal lottery laws is all too apparent. Although the Post Office Department has been cracking down harder than ever on the traffic in sweepstakes tickets, officials have been noticeably lax about interfering when it comes to the part which newspapers play in stimulating this unlawful and wasteful business.

The United States can afford to borrow a leaf from England's recipe for preventing gambling from curdling its social broth. The British Betting and Lotteries Act of 1934 says sweepstakes schemes such as that conducted in the Irish Free State are illegal. Newspapers are forbidden to publish lists of prize winners or other information relating to lotteries. The law is enforced.

CONTRARY to general opinion, elections were devised to the end that this country might have a representative government and not, as some suppose, for the purpose of providing campaign card printers with plenty of work during what might otherwise have been a slack season.

THE LOUISIANA SENATE has passed a bill that lobbyists must wear green caps and fantastic uniforms. Of course, the legislation was intended to impart some humor to a prosaic session, but to those with a knowledge of his sometimes devious ways, the lobbyist is far from being a joke.

300 Years of Harvard

Book News of the Day

TWO types of history are needed to celebrate Harvard's three hundredth anniversary. Libraries and book-lovers desire an exhaustive, monumental work, while persons with less money or leisure want a shorter study. Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison has almost supplied both needs, for only two volumes of the larger history remain to be written. His one-volume THREE CENTURIES OF HARVARD, 1636-1936 (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $3.50) is constructed with the same happy mixture of scholarship and humor, but is not a mere condensation of previous works. It is, rather, a fresh voyage through the years with, necessarily, less time ashore.

The history of Harvard has been, largely, the history of administrations. "Kirkland," Professor Morison writes, "was one of the most remarkable presidents that Harvard has ever had, and the best beloved; and until the age of Eliot every successive regime was referred to his as standard."

A splendid and impartial account is given of President Eliot's life work, beginning when the university was in danger of becoming "merely quaint" and causing it to blossom under his driving personality into one of the most important centers of education in America. As proof of his impartiality, Professor Morison hesitates only slightly to accuse Eliot of ". . . the greatest educational crime of the century against American youth—depriving him of his classical heritage."

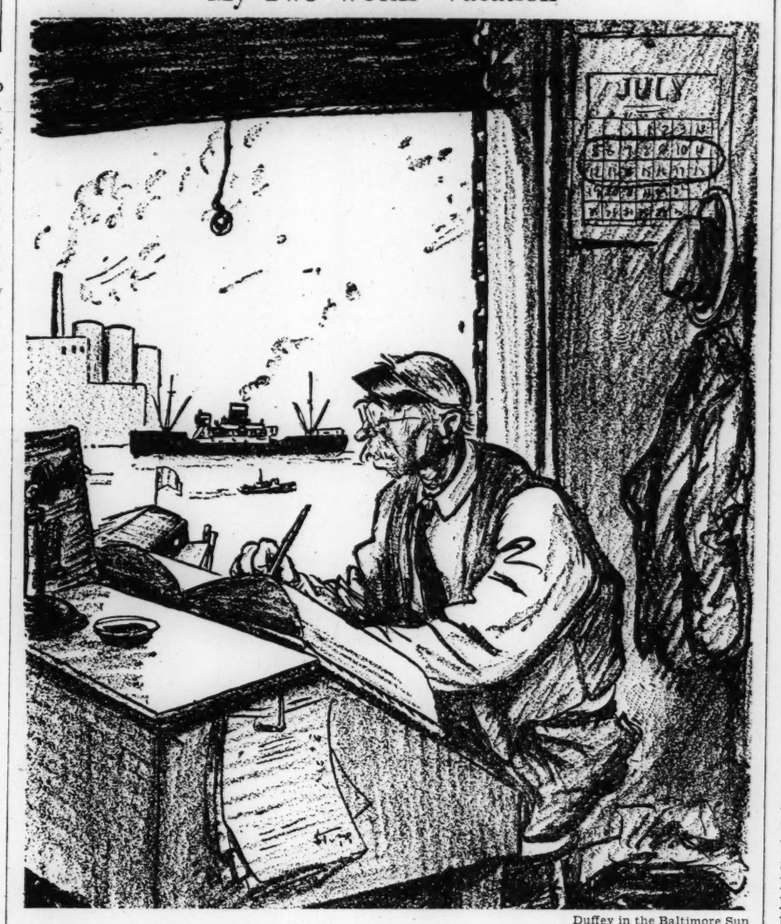
The Morison brand of humor is as amusingly modern as ever: "Any outsider who heard the conversations of Boston clubs and drawing-rooms in those days might well have concluded that President Eliot was 'Public Enemy No. 1.'"

One cannot escape the thought what excellent material all this will be for the antiquarian sleuths of the future—say during Harvard's four hundredth anniversary. The number of times the phrase "Public Enemy No. 1" appears in contemporary newspapers, musical comedies and motion picture films can be listed. Surely its first appearance in Professor Morison's histories will be an important date.

No fragmentary quotations, of course, can indicate the unassuming, powerful scholarship, the tremendous thoroughness that has gone into the writing of "Three Centuries of Harvard." Every conceivable aspect of Harvard's history is approached in this one volume, even such unacademic subjects as the birth and development of college athletics, or the club situation versus democracy. Simplicity and sincerity blow away even the suspicion of fact-proud didacticism, leaving unveiled a literary monument worthy of the oldest university in the United States.

D. H.

"If Ships Were Faster, I Could Take a World Tour On My Two Weeks' Vacation"



Duffey in the Baltimore Sun

During Mr. Carmack's Vacation the Monitor Is Reprinting Representative Cartoons From Other Publications.

Something Different in Gardens

QUETTA, BALUCHISTAN

AN OLD garden in Baluchistan is something different to a garden in a temperate climate. The mud wall is crumbling into an untidy ruin; the few trees are dry-looking palms and pomegranates, pipals, wattles and bravely flowering oleanders. The garden beds are lifeless and parched because the artificial irrigation channels have not been opened. The paths are of fine, silted dust over which lurching bullock carts have made deep-rutted highways, and every breeze sends the dust flying in whirling, choking clouds.

It was in such a garden that we had, perforce, to make our abode this winter. The garden was in Sibi, which is, unofficially, the hottest place in India. Unofficially, because there is no official thermometer there as there is in Jacobabad, which presumably holds the record. But the inhabitants of Sibi say that they go to Jacobabad to get cool!

It was difficult to know what to do first but we decided that the camp site was most important. To defeat the white ants so destructive to woodwork (including tent pegs). A layer of cinders was laid as a foundation and over this a covering of liquid mud which dried and left a firm surface. Once our tents were pitched and lashed together to form extra "rooms," we were able to turn our attention to other things. A large chicken run was wired in a comparatively shady corner of the garden and we discovered that the fowls preferred to sleep in the tree above rather than in their wooden houses.

Bullock carts were forbidden access to the garden and the paths were leveled and bricked where the dust lay thickest, and covered with a layer of liquid mud where the ground was firmer. Two tennis courts were also made of mud. Meanwhile the little gardener boy, whom we had brought from Quetta, was busy making water channels and digging up the old garden beds. At the back of the tents he made a special plot for salads—lettuce, radishes, cress. The chickens grew rather too fond of the young plants but the boy soon stopped that. From the man in charge of a camel train that passed the gate one morning, he purchased, for the reasonable sum of one shilling and sixpence, a whole camel load of sticks. With these he constructed an elaborate latticed fence.

At the front and sides of the tents he sowed flower seed but while waiting for them to sprout he planted chrysanthemums brought from Quetta. The unexpected heat of Sibi quickly brought them into full bloom. Geraniums and carnations also appeared to benefit from the sudden change of temperature. Coarse grass that grows quickly, was sown in between the flower beds and in a fairly large piece of ground, so that within a few weeks we were able with all truth to invite friends to "tea on the lawn."

The little gardener made two "rockeries" of klinker, sown with nasturtiums, which seem to grow anywhere, under any conditions.

Thus the old garden came into its own. It was necessary for us to live there for five months during the severest period of winter in Quetta, but we had the joy of a real garden, of dainty feathery cosmos, banks of nasturtiums emerald and tango, brilliant geraniums, sunny marigolds, soft-hued cornflowers, mauve, white and blue larkspur, verbena, antirrhinum and the finest show of sweet peas we have ever had, to say nothing of the kitchen garden with its homemade fence covered with morning glories.

A. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Readjusting Social Balances

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE are cycles in human thought and consciousness, just as it has been assumed that there are recurring cycles of prosperity and depression, of so-called good times and bad times. Sometime, perhaps, it will be realized that these latter are but the manifestation of changing or alternating currents of human consciousness, objectified in affluence or in lack. It is interesting, if one is able to observe, analyze and catalogue without too great prejudice or preconception, to mark these trends, either in the light of history as it has been written or as eyewitness or inquisitive student.

A day or two ago we all read in news dispatches of the concern said to be felt by brewers and liquor dispensers in the United States because of the increasing tendency of communities, cities and towns, particularly in New York State, to outlaw the sale of intoxicating liquors within their jurisdictions. There seems to be displayed an increasing realization by the people of these communities that they are able to do for themselves what the state or nation has neglected or been unable to do.

* * *

In this connection it may be enlightening to review, quite briefly, the tactical campaigns carried on by brewers, distillers, and wet propagandists both before and after the enactment of the Eighteenth (dry) Amendment, and since the repeal of that law. In the days of local option, so called, and long before the adoption of a national prohibition act was thought to be possible, the beer and whisky barons spent millions in an effort to convince the American people that states and communities could not, individually, regulate, control or outlaw the liquor traffic.

As convincing testimony they published in their own propaganda sheets and supplied freely to newspapers and magazines photographs of wagons and trucks carrying loads of beer into so-called dry states, such as Maine, Kansas, and Iowa, and into local-option sections of states not wholly dry. It is not improbable, as this campaign is viewed retrospectively, to conclude that this contemptuous campaign influenced millions of Americans to determine to undertake nationally what they were told could not possibly be done locally or regionally.

And so it came about that the nation took on, or pretended to take on, the task assigned to it by the people. The brief history of that effort has been written and will be written many times. But with this change in popular methods and means there came also a change in the strategy of the distillers and brewers. Suddenly it was discovered by them, and the news was broadcast generally, that only by local or regional action could the liquor traffic be regulated or outlawed. It was at once declared that national prohibition, previously urged as perhaps an idealistic, but certainly the only method, was doomed to failure.

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Now, in New York State, and increasingly elsewhere, the resuscitated Nemesis of a vaunted but none too ardently cherished "personal liberty" comes to trouble those who paid homage to her. And to make their confusion more confounded it has been significantly pointed out that even the political party which so spectacularly, and so successfully, espoused their cause four years ago now fails to point with pride to its accomplishment or even refer to the record which it wrote in carrying out the letter of its pledge.

Indeed there is not much in the record to call for applause or to arouse pride. Justice William Herman Black, in the Bronx (New York) Supreme Court, a few days ago, summed up, in his discussion of a case tried before him, what may well be adopted as the argument of the people. He said, "In these days of callous disregard for human life the Court is moved to remark that, at least as far as his victims are concerned, the man who drives a car while under the influence of liquor, or who disregards the most obvious traffic signals, and who 'hogs' a highway at early morning when there is no other traffic in sight, who drives on the wrong side of the road, who fails to give the right-of-way to the car coming from his right, or who gambles on his mistaken ability to 'get by' with any sort of foolish driving, is every whit as much a murderer at heart and in effect as a man who kills or maims another with bludgeon or knife or firearm."

That, succinctly, is the people's case. It is little comfort to realize that the intoxicated driver indulged his appetite in a "tavern," and not in the "saloon" which we were assured never would return.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Peace Amendment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If America wants peace, as I am sure it does, I believe the Peace Amendment to the Constitution which I have proposed, House Joint Resolution No. 167, offers the best and surest approach to that goal. Except in the case of attack or invasion, it gives all of our citizens—women as well as men—the right to vote on a declaration of war. It also takes the profit out of war.

To bring this amendment out of committee and before the House for debate and voting, a discharge petition, signed by 218 members of the House, is necessary. Seventy-two members have already signed the petition and will comprise a nucleus of support to carry on the work for the amendment in the next Congress. Further support is necessary.

Washington, D. C. LOUIS LUDLOW

The Wide Horizon

Who Will Govern in India?

INSTITUTING INDIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION

By the Marquis of Lothian

WHEN the new Indian Constitution was passed by Parliament a year ago, it was subject to the condition that it should only come into operation if financial conditions made it possible. During the last winter Sir Otto Niemeyer, a well-known international financial figure, has been examining that question, and in a report published a month or two ago announced that in his opinion there were adequate revenues to make possible immediate inauguration of the Constitution.

His report also recommended what the distribution of revenue between the Federation and the Provinces should be for the next ten years. Accordingly, necessary orders have recently been passed by Parliament under which the new autonomous provincial legislatures will assemble early next year. The electoral rolls will be completed this autumn, the elections will be held in February, and the transfer of power from the existing Executive and Legislatures to the new responsible Legislatures will be completed on April 1, 1937.

The important question now is who will then assume power. As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has said, there is no longer any question of amending the Constitution. It is simply a question of who will work it. All the other parties and the minorities will work it. But the Indian National Congress, of which Mahatma Gandhi has been in effect the head for the last sixteen years, and which is by far the most powerful all-India political party, seems still divided on the point. The Constitution is inevitably a compromise.

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Congress, like most other Indian parties, is dissatisfied with the Constitution, partly on the ground that it does not give to India at once that complete independence which is the goal of Congress, and partly because it is dissatisfied with the distribution of seats between various communities and minorities in India. On the other hand, its policy of trying to bring about immediate Swaraj by nonviolent civil disobedience which it has put into force twice in the last sixteen years, has failed to achieve its objects on both occasions. On the contrary it has tended to strengthen the rigidity of government and after a preliminary period of enthusiasm to produce deep divisions and frustrations within the ranks of Congress itself.

Moreover, in the last few years, the Indian National Congress, whose unity in the past has been derived from the fact that it was the main organization fighting for complete self-government, had begun to show deep fissures within its own ranks. As it became clear that Great Britain was going to transfer a large measure of responsibility for Indian government to Indian shoulders, the question of the policy to be pursued in India itself assumed a greater importance, and Congress has tended to divide into Conservatives and Radicals in their attitude to social and economic reform.

While Mahatma Gandhi has been a revolutionary in his attitude toward the old British Raj, he is a conservative in the matter of the internal polity of India. He is deeply religious and sees in religious reform, rather than in the introduction of modern scientific methods and economic ideas, the salvation of his country. Jawaharlal Nehru, however, the present head of the Congress, and the younger school, had increasingly come to regard traditional religion as one of the principal sources of Indian frustration and bondage.

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It is now clear that the Indian National Congress is going to fight the elections. What, however, is not clear is what it will do in those provinces in which it obtains a majority. Will it take office and use its powers to bring about social reform? Will it refuse to take office as a protest against the Constitution and confront the Governor with the necessity of carrying on with an administration which does not have the support of the majority of the electorate? Or will it assume office, as it has often said, to wreck the Constitution from within? These are the questions which are being debated in Congress and Indian circles up and down the land, and the discussion is complicated by the growing fissure between the Conservative and the Socialist Parties in Congress itself.

Personally, I hope that all parties of whatever color, which obtain majorities will be willing to assume responsibility for provincial government in order to test by experience what they can do for the benefit of the people within the limits of the powers which belong to the provinces. Perhaps the greatest of all the issues in the world today is between revolutionary and dictatorial violence and liberal democracy as the basis for government and progress. Dictatorship and revolution sometimes show more spectacular results, but at the price of destroying the independence and freedom of the individual. Experience is once more beginning to show that the constitutional road produces better and more humane results for a free people and more rapidly than the violent oscillation of dictatorship. By temperament and tradition India belongs to the group of countries which ought to stand fast by the liberal and democratic tradition.